

"THE FAST WORKER"
AT
**WELLINGTON
CINEMA**
DHOBITALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FAST WORKER"
AT
**WELLINGTON
CINEMA**
DHOBITALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 57

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months ..	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months ..	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month ..	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to: NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freight and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA. MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Mar.	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA	MALWA	7,822
21st "	DELTA	Ex. steamer	10,941
28th "	DEVANHA	"	8,092
4th Apl.	DONGOLA	"	12,223
11th "	RAZMAK	"	8,000
18th "	NALDERA	"	15,997
25th "	LELCA	MANTUA	10,902
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	11,433
9th "	RAZMAK	"	16,904
16th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
23rd "	CHINA	"	7,962
30th "	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA	16,438
6th June	NARKUNDA	MOREA	16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	"	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA	"	7,822
27th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,433
11th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
18th "	RANPURA	"	16,100
25th "	DELTA	MALWA	20,887
1st Aug.	CHINA	"	7,962
8th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA	"	7,822
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
29th "	MOREA	"	10,911

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Extra Steamer.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£28 & £62	£50 & £68
Second ..	£22	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
26th "	MODASA	8,427
16th "	DUMANA	6,080
30th "	WYARFIELD	7,291
14th May	MASULA	5,284
28th "	GAZANA	8,246
11th June	MANDALA	7,241
25th "	LURENDA	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at
12th Mar.	LAHORE	5,282	Australia with
18th "	ALIPORE	5,273	"
31st "	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th Apl.	JEYPORE	5,618	"
14th "	SODAN	6,698	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE	5,334	"
28th "	MIRZAPORE	6,715	"
28th "	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SODAN	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd "	SICILIA	6,813	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.
† Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Carries via
7th Mar.	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
9th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar
11th "	SARPETA	Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th "	VASNA	Bureh via Karachi.
18th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. BOX 123.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shiltri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly. ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PR. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorized	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/9/24 ..	20,62,500
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Branches: Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Sirsagar, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jhelum, Kathiawar, Karachi, Lahore, Lyallpur, Muzaffargarh, Okara, Peshawar, Rawal, Ravi, Sahiwal, Sheikhupura, Tarn Taran, Wazirpur, Yamunanagar, Zaira.

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Same as low as 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH C.R.E.D.I.T.S.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all banks are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1889.)

Subscribed Capital	100,000,000 Yen.
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.

BRANCHES: Bhyulla—Opposite Parnes Station. Mandvi—Abdul Rahman Street. Sandhurst—Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .. Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 69,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed

Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called Up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies: Allahabad, Aizawl, Amritsar, Bangalore, Barisal, Barrackpore, Belgaum, Benares, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Cochin, Cuttack, Dacca, Dibrugarh, Durgam, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Haridwar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Malabar, Meerut, Mirat, Moradabad, Multan, Nagpur, Nainital, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Shimla, Srinagar, Tatanagar, Tinsukia, Ujjain, Varanasi, Yerrapalle, Zaira.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any value, Cheques and hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Office of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED;

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES: Amara, Bagdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Haifa, Karachi, Madras, Mosul.

Authorized Capital .. Rs. 22,00,000
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 11,00,000
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 2,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. Rs. 2,10,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.M., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir George Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franquet, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morari, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.)

Bankers and Travel Agents.

240, Hornby Road.

Telephone No. 20823.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travelers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date

INDIAN INSURANCE CO. with any other in India.

Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.

LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.

GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to—

(1) S.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing shorthand and Accounts preferred. Apply Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M877

WANTED—Competent CANVASSING CLERKS to secure order from Monsoon. Good prospects. Apply personally. VIRAL AGENCY, Princess Street, Anand Bhawan, Bombay 2.

M870

WANTED—ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply J. D. CHIL, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

22797

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamp, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (U.P.).

A22735

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 8 Rules. Two days' free trial. No 7 may unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOKKEEPING in 60 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at 1/11 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address:—HAWARD COLLEGE (B) RAWALPIND.

HOUSES : FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Garden Lane, Kharwadi. For inquiries see Mrs. JAT VAKIL, at Alexandra House, Alexandra Road, New Gandhari, Bombay.

871

TO LET—2nd floor of a large, chocolate coloured building. Opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.

M869

TO LET—COMMODOUS PREMISES at 98 Medina Street, Fort. Central Business locality. Moderate rent. Apply Ground Floor ARDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.

M874

TO LET—On 5 to 10 years Lease 10,000 sq. yards VACANT LAND for any sort of Factories or building Houses or (Shack) or Bungalows, etc., etc., in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessee. For further particulars please write or see Mr. MODY, Alibless Bungalow, 51, Naikam Road, Dadar. Brokers also are requested to apply.

M887

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One second-hand complete COTTON PRESS, in good working condition with engine and pumps. MEHAR SINGH JIWAN SINGH, Chauharkana Mandi, Punjab.

M880

FOR SALE one OIL ENGINE, 9 H.P., two 20 H.P. Flour Mills, 60 materials, complete set to start business. Particulars apply to L. PEREIRA, Khatrawadi, Thana.

K878

THE MADHORO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD. FOR SALE—Two STEAM ENGINES one of 750 H.P. by John Musgrave, second of 425 H.P. by J. E. Wood. For particulars apply THE AGENTS, "Currimbhoy House", 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

K22828

WANTED—Second-hand MACHINERY—Either whole or separately ONE COP- TON, half Press and Finisher complete with suitable Direct acting, Pumping Engine and Roller should be in working order. ONE, 80 x 7 x 15 lbs. Lancashire Boiler. Apply with full particulars, and age of each Machine with lowest quotation to:—MESSRS. CHIRANIL LAL MULTANI MILLS, Owner & Panker, Patiala.

K

HOTELS.

SHREE LAKSHMINARAYAN LODGE with airy rooms, situate 243, Frore Road, opposite General Post Office, nearest to railway station, is renowned for boarding and lodging, delicious and healthy food, but cheapest rates; can accommodate only a few members more. Apply sharp.

22823

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED to meet the millionaire who is interested in bringing up the Hidden Treasures of the Indian Medical Science. Apply Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M879

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—Ra. Corona latest Improved Model, New 135 Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New 234 Corona Portable, New 234 Corona Portable (Shop-soiled), New 135 Corona Portable (German), New 135 Underwood 5, Remington 10 from 100 Empire No. 1 with Book spacer (fine), 100 L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi Rebuilt Typewriters, Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers, Repairs to All Makes. GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 214, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New York Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 such Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch 90 Remington 7, 45, 55, Empire 1, 75 90 Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 150 York 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ... 180 Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ... 175 Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to 200 200 Mahruhi Remington 9, 125, Gujarati, 120 150 Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ... 135 Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ... 135 Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ... 225 NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21225.

W.S.

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, York 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 65, 9, Rs. 120, Remington Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215, Remington Factory Rebills as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

N

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle," Medova St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES. A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES. FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM. TREASURE HOUSE, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Boodan Square, Calcutta.

M561

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INFALLIBLE remedy for Lencodermia or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for Rs. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 6, Nandibagan Lane, Sakhu, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage 4s. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0

2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0

3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent Insertions ... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE are REMOVING our Offices from 1st of March, 1925, to Ground Floor, Raja Baudur Sarial, Medical Man, 14, Humam Street, Fort Bombay POPATIAL GLEDHARIAL & CO.

M884

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. ON and After the 8th March, 1925, the HEAD OFFICE of this Company will be at 214, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (First floor—over Singers).

22796

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for Special Works there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 7.30 and 1.35 hours.

D. A. FENTON, Chief Transport Superintendent, Bombay, 27th February, 1925.

22784

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 1.10 hours.

D. A. FENTON, Chief Transportation Superintendent, Bombay, 27th February, 1925.

22785

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Churchgate, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the breaking of 6 sacks of 2 inch gauge metal from sound stone to be excavated from the Railway Company's quarry at Udwada. The work is to commence from 1-3-25 and must be completed before 31-3-25.

2. Separate rates should be quoted:— (a) For breaking 2" gauge ballast and screening and stacking the same for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height and within 150 ft. of quarry sidings.

(b) For breaking, screening, stacking, screening and stacking the same for engine hire and all other charges. The averaged lead of the run-out would be 35 miles.

3. At the quarry there is certain ballast breaking plant which is the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenderers should state whether it is their intention to make use of this plant during the execution of the contract. The plant may be inspected by them on application to the Executive Engineer, Bulsar. If the said plant is made use of it shall be worked and maintained by and at the cost of the Contractor and a charge for the use of the same at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. will be recovered from the Contractor during the continuance of this contract.

4. After October 1st, the successful tenderer will be required to produce not less than 1 lakh cubic feet of 2" metal monthly.

5. Metal shall be stacked for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height on sites which shall be pointed out by the Executive Engineer, Bulsar.

6. Sealed tenders marked "TENDER FOR BALLAST CONTRACT" should be submitted so as to reach the office of the undersigned not later than 23-3-25.

7. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be lodged with the Treasurer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, as Earnest Money and his receipt must be enclosed with the tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

In the case of the successful tenderer, this deposit will be retained during the continuance of the contract, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

9. The quantity of metal mentioned in para 1 above is approximate and in the event of the Railway Company requiring metal more than the 6 lakhs cft. mentioned therein, the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the same rate and under same conditions.

25th Feb. 1925.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER,

B. B. and C. I. Railway,

Churchgate, Bombay.

22771

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1924. BANSILAL MOTILAL Plaintiff

vs. GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & ORS. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court:—

LOT NO. I.—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. II.—On MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Pusta Road, Colaba, without the Fort and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343-9/32 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 613, New No. C2/18966, Old Survey No. 237, New Survey No. 34/3564 and Cadastral Survey No. 569, Colaba Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 314, Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Govind Singhani, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Choorabai, on or towards the North by 1st Pusta Lane and on or towards the South by a Gully.

LOT NO. II.—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1513 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 675, 676, under New No. 12685 and Survey No. 11, New Survey No. 3/2528, 2/2533, Cadastral Survey No. 56 Para Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under P Ward No. 28(1) Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded on the East by the property of the Jam Manufacturing Co. on the North by the property of Bombay Chemical Works, on the South by the Bombay Gas Co. on the West by a passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 829 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 675, 676, under New No. 12685 and Survey No. 11, New Survey No. 3/2528, 2/2533, Cadastral Survey No. 57, Para Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under P Ward No. 28(1) Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded on the East by the property of the Jam Manufacturing Co. on the North by the property of Bombay Chemical Works, on the South by the Bombay Gas Co. on the West by a passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MEHRAWANI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at No. 4, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1925. (Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

22836

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

CASH CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-8-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS

A RETURN OF 6 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST

FREE of INCOME-TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED

WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR

At gradually increasing rates from 4½ per cent.

Maximum holding 10 000 Rupees.

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE

HABIT

and set aside a regular sum every month.

Particulars obtainable at any Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1657 of 1924.

MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR Plaintiff.

vs. VOHRA HUSSEINIBHAI ALIBHAI and others Defendants.

1. Vohra Husseinibhai Alibhai and others Defendants.

2. Vohra Husseinibhai Alibhai and others Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the plaintiff above named before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tulporewala on 12th March, 1925, at 11.30 a.m. for an Order for a decree absolute for sale of the suit property, for liberty to the plaintiff to bid at such sale and to set against the debt due to him the price at which the property would be sold to him, for appointment of Mr. N. H. Moos as Receiver and for costs.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1925.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT, For Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

22829

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 476 of 1925.

W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LTD., incorporated in England and having branch office in Bombay, at 19, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

vs. THE IDEAL TRADING CO., a firm, Merchants, carrying on business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

THE IDEAL TRADING CO., a firm, Merchants, carrying on business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants above named before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tulporewala on 1st February, 1925, for an Order for a decree absolute for sale of the suit property, for liberty to the plaintiff to bid at such sale and to set against the debt due to him the price at which the property would be sold to him, for appointment of Mr. N. H. Moos as Receiver and for costs.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1925.

R. A. DESAI, For Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

22826

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1242 OF 1919. Messrs. BIEUL & CO. Plaintiffs.

vs. (1) BAI RAPI alias KASSUM, widow of Munimul Jangam, (2) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (3) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (4) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (5) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (6) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (7) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (8) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (9) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (10) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (11) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (12) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (13) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (14) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (15) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (16) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (17) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (18) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (19) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (20) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (21) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (22) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (23) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (24) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (25) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (26) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (27) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (28) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (29) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (30) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (31) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (32) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (33) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (34) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (35) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (36) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (37) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (38) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (39) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (40) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (41) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (42) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (43) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (44) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (45) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (46) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (47) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (48) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (49) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (50) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (51) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (52) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (53) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (54) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (55) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (56) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (57) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (58) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (59) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (60) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (61) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (62) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (63) ADIT-SINGH alias KASSUM, (64) ADIT-SING

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4536 of 1923.
MORARI DWARKADAS, a firm ... Plaintiffs.

(1) HARIDAS RAMDAS, (2) EBRAHIM FAZAL, (3) GULAM MAHOMED KARMALI BOGA, (4) KHALID SHAHEEDIN ANVERI, the last 3 all lately carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of Ebrahimi Fazal and Boga Anveris as Partners at Dauli Street, Defendants.

THE 2nd Defendant aforesaid, GULAM MAHOMED KARMALI BOGA, the 3rd Defendant aforesaid, KHALID SHAHEEDIN ANVERI, the 4th Defendant aforesaid.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court, Bombay, has, on the 3rd day of March, 1925, made and forwarded the Prothonotary his Report in the above suit.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1925.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22821

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a contract has been entered into between the respective owners of the properties described in the first and second schedules hereto for the exchange thereof. Any person having any claim or interest in or to either of the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, ten, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if the claim is in respect of the property described in the first schedule hereto, also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the exchange will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage (tenement or dwelling house) standing thereon situate, lying and being at the messuage, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 46 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 45, New No. A/291, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey No. 8106 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. A/291, Street No. 21, and being the property of the said to say, on or towards the North by Karalwady aforesaid, on or towards the South by property of Peshoji Marwanji Trani, on or towards the East by property of Daulji Dorabji and on or towards the West by the property of Hummatt N. Cama.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the trees shrubs and well standing and being thereon situate, lying and being at Yarsowa in Salsette in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 237 guthies or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under Entry No. 47, Survey No. 20 Pot No. 1/2, Assessment Rs. 8-7-6 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the East and North by Wady of Pandurang Bijanath Verkar and on or towards the West by public passage.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1925.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
22825

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 22408.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT
BAPTIST HALL STREET, MASTHEAD CROSS
LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdullah Jusah Cassum Mitha and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage bearing date, the 23rd day of July, 1924, and made between the said Mr. Abdullah Jusah Cassum Mitha of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will sell away by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Masjid Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 and 2/8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos 7402 and Cadastrial Survey No. 3018 Bhuleswar Division. New Survey No. 879 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6299 and Street No. 33-35 and bounded on or towards the East by Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Masjid Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Aishabai widow of Haji Ebrahimi Haji Tayab and on or towards the South by the property of Cassum Haji Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Greenham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 8th March, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cum-balla Hill, next to Treacher and Co., and opposite the Paragon Sanatorium very valuable, season wood furniture of the latest design, also the latest fashion Jacobine furniture, rich glass, crockery, plated and silverware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, rich carpets, teapots, easy chairs, Chesterfield sofas, fancy cabinets, ornaments, Jacobine furniture, revolving top writing tables, office chairs, glass door silver cabinets, book cases, vases, figures, table ornaments, table and wall clocks, cottage piano, photograph with records, single and double beds, almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, English ice box, with refrigerator, easy chairs, hat stands, etc., etc.

The property of C. L. Manning, Esq., of Eastern Bank, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the quantities of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

24 yards of the Office concerned—
19 cases about 24 rooms empty papers.

At 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office chair.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.
1 Rubber tyred landauletto bay Arab horse and harness.
1 English built Victoria.
2 Bazar gharris.
One De Dion Landuletto, 30 H.P., 5 Cylinders, in good running order.
3 Bazar Vans.
One Australian Horse.
Two Ponies.
One Cart Horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Carzon" House, Apollo Reclamation near Taj Mahal Hotel valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and silver ware, dining table chairs, sideboard, carpets, Chesterfields, beds, almirahs, Piano, Phonograph, ice box, writing tables book cases, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, teapots, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of L. Barraclough, Esq.
Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22621.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND
OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN
SAFES, "HENLEY" TYRES, SHEETINGS,
ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following—

Household furniture consisting of mirror, door almirahs, writing and dressing tables, desk and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.
By the order of the Manager of Dead Letter Office—
Books, boots, wearing apparels, sundries, etc. By the order of the offices concerned—
15 "Henley" tyres.
25 Pieces of Sheetings marked XXXX.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8, & 10.

"Safety Last" has proved such a tremendous success that the management have decided to continue it for another week. This will enable those people who have missed it an opportunity to see this great laughter event and there are many who want to see it again.

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
SAFETY LAST

The World's greatest comedian in the funniest picture ever filmed.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

"TIMES OF INDIA":
"Harold Lloyd has crammed the picture with exorcistically funny incidents."

"EVENING NEWS OF INDIA":
"If Harold Lloyd can conceive anything funnier than this film we will go a long way to see it."

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL":
"One of the finest comedies ever concocted."
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE":
"Harold Lloyd at his best."

"SAFETY FIRST" IS ALRIGHT IN ITS WAY BUT YOU COME ALONG AND SEE HAROLD LLOYD'S IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT—THAT IS IF YOU WANT A REAL GOOD LAUGH.

HIS CLIMB UP A 12 STORY BUILDING IS PACKED WITH SIDE SPLITTING FUN BUT IT ALSO CONTAINS THRILLS WHICH SEND A SHIVER DOWN YOUR BACK.

PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX IN BONE AGE.

PRICES: 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-5, Rs. 12 and As. 6 (including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.



HAROLD LLOYD.

CINE MADELEINE

GRANT ROAD TEAM TERMINUS

COMMENCING SATURDAY 7TH MARCH

MADELEINE HOLY WEEK

During Hindu Holidays the management has decided to run Hindu Films.

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILMS, CO.

PRESENT

LANKA DAHAN

Burning of Lanka by Mighty
HANUMAN
in 3 parts
and

KRISHNA KUMAR

OR

PRADUMNA

OR

BURNING OF KAMA

These Two Films Are Selected Being Suitable to the Occasion.

TIME 5, 7, 9, & 11 P.M.

Extra Show on SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS—3 P.M.

PRICES Rs. 1/8, 1/2, 1/-, -/9/-, -/7/-, & -/3/-.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Story of tangled love and wild adventure in the Realm of Cupid.

A CHARMING UNIVERSAL JEWEL

"THE FAST WORKER"

Starring

REGINALD DENNY

and

LAURA LA PLANTE

Greater, faster, funnier picture than either "Sporting Youth" or "The Reckless Age." When most men would have been buying candy and flowers, "Terry" was feathering the love nest for pretty "Connie." A hundred and one laughs guaranteed.

IT'S A SMART MODERN COMEDY.

DRAMA SPICED WITH THRILLS!

Story of a rapid-fire Lethario, who reached the orange blossom stage when most men would have been thinking about sending orchids.

A LOVE TRIANGLE WITH FOUR CORNERS!

Being the adventures of a lightning lover who consents to impersonate his claim for business reasons. The greatest rapid-fire series of laugh-angles that ever happened.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

To-Night:—3.30; 5.15; 7; 8.45 and 10.30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A FASCINATING, ROMANTIC MELODRAMA

A Charming Gaumont Production.

"CLAUDE DUVAL"

8 Reels—Starring the winsome screen beauty

FAY COMPTON

The plaudits of the multitude are always won by chivalrous conduct, good manners and dashing airs. Claude Duval was in fact a gentleman highwayman of the middle of the last century. In him, however, there was less of crime and more of chivalry, and was in his day much more admired than execrated in spite of the fact that he was by profession a common thief. It is this popular imagination of which has been sought to present on the screen. A sensitive young French esquire, well disciplined and schooled in loyalty and chivalry—is more an eighteenth century "Raffles" than a figure of ill-bred brown bravado.

In this supremely pathetic photo-play Miss Fay Compton's portrayal of the Duchess of Brentleigh "so good, so true," in the eyes of her husband, yet a heartless coquette, is immediately arresting. Hugh Miller's sardonic villainy is a striking piece of work.

"CLAUDE DUVAL"

depends upon its characterization and convincing atmosphere of "Merrie England" for its success. The play is full of climaxes and dramatic situations—brimming with character, drama and physical action.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA
New Churney
Road.

Unanimously Praised

The Unique Indian Picture

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH

TICKETS NOT AVAILABLE

All the classes full up

EVERYDAY.

MANY HAD TO RETURN.

HENCE—A SECOND WEEK

Saraswati's Social Super

production.

SOCIAL

PIRATES

OR

MUMBAINI

MOHINI

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING

AT

CINEMA

Majestic

GIRGAUM.

TIME: Sat. Sun. Holiday begins

at 3 p.m.

Week days begins at 5 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.

Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30

SPECIAL HOLI WEEK.

It is a lesson film, powerful, telling,

dramatic, and creates the most profound

and lasting impression upon the most

hardened.

TARA THE DANCER

featuring

Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Albertina

Miss Chanda. Programme includes 2 Reels

most laughable comedy.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT

RED SEALS as packed

in tins of : : : : :

"IMPERIAL SPECIALS"

Specially for HOLI Holidays

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S

Famous Photo-play

GULBAKAVLI

DAILY FOUR SHOWS—

At 5, 7, 9, & 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS—

On 7th & 8th Sat. & Sun.

and 10th & 14th Tues. & Wed.

(Holi Holidays) at 3 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK

MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RUPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 7th Mar. 1925, at (8.30 p.m.)

MRUCHAKATIKA.

SUNDAY, 8th March 1925, at (3 p.m. Noon)

MANAPAMANA

Manager.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH

AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDEIT BUTHAL, F.R.I.M.S.

(London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist

Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central

India Branch, 5/10, C.I. Examine, Etc.

opens, undertakes all Astrological work,

elucidates Rujas, Questions answered, Advice

on health, business, matrimony, Marriage,

friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees.

Charges for one year in detail Rs. 8. Brief

reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character

reading Rs. 1. Send time, date, month and

year of birth or time of writing, letter to

at address. Trial solicited. Telephone

highest from Civil and Military officers.

1473

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
 Bombay Spring Meeting, 3rd Day.
 Scout Rally, Cross Maidan, 4.45 p.m. H. E. the Governor present.
 Buchanan Hockey Cup—Final—G. I. P. Railway v B. & C. I. Railway, 5.30 p.m., Aga Khan ground.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Extraordinary General Meeting, "Arja Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, 9 a.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, March 10.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting at 12.21 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Holi: Bank and Postal holiday.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Ramakrishna Paramahansa Birth Anniversary, Celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5.30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" arrived London on Thursday at the 11th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 5 a.m. of 5th March 1925 to 6 a.m. of 6th March 1925.
 Smallpox 11 attacks and 1 death. Cholera nil. Typhoid 1 attack and 1 death. Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 24; total mortality this day last year 182.

INDIAN BUDGET.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a discussion on the "Indian Budget" for 1925-26 will be initiated by Mr. M. D. Atkari, M.A., to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

LAWYERS' DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society will be held at the Taj Hotel to-day (Saturday) at 8.30 p.m.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Wednesday 11th March 1925 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Holi". All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the telegraph branches will be closed on that day. The same working hours as on Saturday.

The telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual: Mr. Hill, Girgaon, Borella, Mazagon, Colaba, C. I. Rd., Parel, Dharavi, Tardeo, Fort St. George offices.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

CURRIMBOY EBRAMIM WOMEN WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute when Mr. Kadam will deliver lecture on "Cooperative Societies".

DISCOURSE ON RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHANSA.

A discourse in Marathi on the life of Sri Ramakrishna will be delivered by Sri Taki Maharaj at Sawewati Bazar, Andheri, from 5 to 6 p.m. to-morrow.

WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Hereafter according to the franchise resolution of the Congress instead of 4 members, only those who will subscribe, Yearly, and by themselves or get it done by themselves, to 100/- or 200/- yearly, will remain as Congress members on 10/- Up to now, till 1st March 1925 there are 75 members altogether, 39 of A class and 37 of B class.

MR. PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

Lady Aga Khan paid a visit yesterday morning to Mr. Phadke's art exhibition at the Bhandarkar Thakur Hall, Parel, while Her Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the sister of the Maharaja visited the exhibition in the afternoon.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres:—
 1. Pianoforte Solo—Mr. S. Wood.
 2. Song (Soprano)—Mr. A. H. Chilton.
 3. Song (Soprano)—Mr. J. E. Hawthorth.
 4. Pianoforte Solo—Mr. S. Wood.
 5. Song (Soprano).
 6. Song (Soprano)—Mr. A. H. Chilton.
 7. Song (Soprano)—Mr. J. E. Hawthorth.
 News Bulletin.

By special arrangements with Messrs. Lund & Blockley who have lent an excellent time keeping clock to the Bombay Presidency Radio Club time signals will be transmitted from 2 F.V. Bombay at the following hours:—p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

G. I. P. RLY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, has issued the following Press Note:—

The 10th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday the 5th March 1925. The subjects discussed were:—(1) Closing of the waiting rooms at the Victoria Terminus at night. (2) Running of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur. (3) Reservation of compartments in trains. (4) Relation of local taxation to suburban fares. (5) Proposed alteration of third class seating accommodation in suburban carriages.

Details are published of revised rates of pay for King's Commissioned Officers.—A.P.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Swarajya Party in the Madras Legislative Council, a resolution was passed calling upon the members of the Independent party in the Legislative Assembly to support wholeheartedly the Swarajists in the voting on the budget of the Government of India.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

FIFTEEN PERSONS RECEIVE INJURIES.

A very interesting case of an explosion which took place in Bombay recently is a subject matter of police enquiry at present. The facts are:—

One Gulam Hussain Hassan is a dealer in iron scrap and owns a godown at Bapty Road. It appears a few days ago, he purchased a quantity of iron scrap from the B. B. and C. I. Railway stores. This scrap was described on iron stores as "Refort Scrap". It was brought from the stores by means of labour carts to the godown and sold to a customer. A step-son of Gulam Hussain weighed the scrap piece by piece and threw on the road opposite the godown. Suddenly an explosion was heard and the step-son Ahmedali and 14 others received minor injuries about the feet and hands. The cause of the explosion is not known. An examination of the scrap showed that it contained no explosive matter. A theory is advanced by some persons that the explosion was due to a detonator which was mixed up in a scrap. Police are making enquiries.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

Luximon Senaji, a police constable No. 794-D, was on duty near Two Tanks at 7.45 a.m. on Thursday when he found a Hindu named Bapu Salaba (28) a fruit seller lying on the pavement. He removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died in the hospital the same afternoon. At an inquest held by Mr. B. N. Athavale, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently self-administered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

On Thursday at about 12.15 p.m. Ramdayal Shinde (32) Hindu labourer employed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Lower Parel, was pushing a wagon with 15 or 16 other labourers when his foot got entangled in a joint of rails and he fell down. A wheel passed over his left leg and it was crushed. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died some time after admission. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday evening touching the death of Nagdas Govardandas aged 30 years, residing at Bhuleshar, who died in the G. T. Hospital on Wednesday afternoon as a result of injuries received in a motor car accident on Wednesday at 12.45 p.m. at Mayo Road.

Mr. Frederick George Wein, a salesman, said at 12.45 p.m. on Wednesday he was coming in a taxi car along Church Gate Street in the direction of Queens Road. Just before he got to the junction of Mayo Road and Church Gate Street he saw the taxi car, stepping of the footpath as he wanted to cross the road. He appeared to hesitate and took a step forward and then backward and in the meantime was knocked down by a motor car which was going towards the Queens Road. The car which knocked down the man stopped within 4 or 5 paces. A lady who was in the car assisted him to remove the injured man to the G. T. Hospital in the same car. He died soon after admission in the hospital.

Medical evidence showed that the spleen of the deceased was found ruptured and torn right through. Ten ribs were broken from both the sides. Death was due to shock and haemorrhage following rupture of the spleen and multiple fracture of the ribs.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HUSBAND'S MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON WIFE.

One Ramchandra Yeshwant, a barber (35) lived with his wife Soudabai at Borewala, Parel. He suspected his wife's fidelity and was ill-treating her. Consequently on and off she left him. On the 3rd instant she again left him in the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears on the night of the 4th instant a man who looked like a Koli went into a past case behind the shop of the complainant and bore a hole into the wall, entered the shop and filled a gunny bag with silver and embroidery articles valued at Rs. 3,000. It appears

CARBO-LASTIC

Stops Leaky Roofs It is a liquid asbestos roofing. You flow it on and it forms a permanent and ever-plastic fabric which is guaranteed to prevent all leaks.

STOCKS READY
IN BOMBAY

HEATLY & GRESHAM
LIMITED, ENGINEERS.

204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. J. J. MODY, L.M.S. & L.D.S. (Eng.)
DENTAL SURGEON
has REMOVED to
NAVSARI CHAMBERS, Hornby Road, Fort.
Entrance opp. Cox Bank Buildings.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are earnestly requested to communicate to the management any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copies. Such complaints will be promptly attended to.

ALMBIC

TINCTURES
LIQ. EXTRACTS

Satisfy all requirements of "B.P." in Quality, Strength and Therapeutics and have stood the test of Trade and the Medical Profession.

For Prices, etc., please write to—

ALMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COY., LIMITED.

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

DO YOU REQUIRE
SHUDDH KHADI?

We undertake to supply to your entire satisfaction anything and everything useful for

GENTS' LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

In all varieties—thick and thin.

No Profit.

Fixed Prices.

Gujrat Provincial
Congress
Khadi Bhandar,

DADYSETH AGIARI LANE,
KALBADEVI.

TILES & MARBLE

Our quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

1, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW PUBLICATION
Abolish Governor-Generalship of India.
A SPEECH
BY

JOHN BRIGHT.

Price 8 As. V.P.P. 3 As.

This great Master of English Oratory says, "I am not sure that I could not bring before the House reasons to convince them that the abolition of the office of Governor-General is one of the most sensible and one of the most Conservative proposals ever brought forward in connection with the Government of India."

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925.

MAHATMA AT VAIKOM.

In proceeding to Vaikom, Mahatma Gandhi is performing a duty which he owes to the gallant satyagrahis who, under the inspiration of his ideals, have been struggling to remove a reproach on Hindu Society. The Vaikom struggle came to a head nearly twelve months ago, and during the long interval the reformers have held to their purpose with staunch fidelity. Technically it represents the prosecution of a just claim to which the non-caste Hindu is entitled. In its implications, the fight for the restoration of rights to the untouchable and the unapproachable extends far beyond the bounds of Vaikom; for if the non-caste Hindu wins at Vaikom, it will be a victory for the whole of India. Though the Satyagrahis and their sympathisers have been loyal to their cause, there is now a full in spectacular developments; the nucleus of noble revolt is there, quietly, awaiting the galvanising personality of Mahatma Gandhi. The mere presence of Gandhi will be an asset of peace and his intercession on behalf of the untouchable is likely to produce a rapid settlement. The issues are simple, but they are also so vital as to allow of no compromise. Adjacent to the temple of Vaikom there are roads maintained by the State, but the practice of historic injustice has made it "No Thoroughfare" for the non-caste Hindu. Does a man forego his civic rights because of the inexplicable offence of being born a non-caste Hindu? Does he recover them by the pretence of conversion either to Christianity or to Islam? The problem involves political justice as well as social reform. Gandhi when he heard of the launching of Satyagraha said that the struggle should be prosecuted by

Hindus and Hindus alone. The fact that the injustice contained the element of civic rights had attracted a number of non-Hindu sympathisers, but in obedience to Gandhi's behests many active participants of Satyagraha retired leaving it to the Hindus to achieve victory. Gandhi further held that the workers at Vaikom did injustice to the State authorities in presuming that they were opposed to the reform. The local workers contended that the authorities were really the champions of orthodoxy and caste-prejudice, though at the beginning they appeared only as the upholders of law and order. The police formed a cordon of obstruction, but it was supposed to be the austere performance of a distasteful duty. Gandhi advised deputations from Vaikom to reconsider their judgment and to exhaust the possibilities of legislative action.

His Highness the late Maharajah was a just ruler and a prince of Hindu orthodoxy, and to local workers the pressure of State-opposition was obvious in spite of its ways of concealment. Events have exposed what was not patent to the good-willed outsider. When Her Highness the present Maharani assumed the reins of power, it was presumed that there would be a prompt declaration of civic rights. By a royal decree she prohibited the slaughter of animals for propitiatory sacrifice. It was an act of glowing humanitarianism quite worthy of a new order of things, but in regard to the Vaikom impasse, she hesitated. Reformers could not convince the outside world that the Durbar was in active sympathy with the myrmidons of stupid *mamool* and false orthodoxy. Direct action at Vaikom was sustained on a small scale through the scourge of flood and famine. Pandit Malaviya encouraged the hope that he would visit Vaikom and serve as moral referee, but the pre-occupations of Pandit Malaviya, and probably his predilections, disabled him from undertaking the mission. He was scheduled to move the anti-untouchability resolution at Belgaum, and the Vaikom people hoped to take him thence to the scene of their agony. It proved to be a sorry speculation. Meanwhile the reformers conducted a *jatha* to the State capital and applied for an audience with the Maharani Sahiba. She appeared, and said very courteously that she would await the opinion of the Legislative Council. The public were led to surmise that the Government stood upon proprieties and that as far as the authorities were concerned, their attitude would be one of neutrality. The assurance of Her Highness and the monotonous plea of apologists, entitled us to hope that the matter was to be settled by a free vote of the Legislative Council.

The sequel has been a shattering disappointment, though to the Satyagrahis there was some melancholy relief in the exposure of the Durbar. When last month the Council met, the Government fiercely opposed the resolution in favour of equal civic rights in the use of State-roads. It was a surprising revelation that the official team was in bitter concert against the reform. The local Law Member, a worthy Brahmin, extolled the sanctity of ancient usage, and advised the untouchables to do battle in a court of law. The Government would possibly get more Court-fees and the lawyers would cordially expedite the circulation of wealth. We are not opposed to untouchability through any stimulating excitement over a law-point. Custom is more authoritative than equity in an orthodox State, and we do not want to waste time in the complications of law. If the law is defective and if it penalises a subject, there is the Legislative Council and the Maharani to correct it either by routine legislation or by a Proclamation; but what are we to think of the benevolent neutrality of the State extorting the official vote against the rectification of a manifest wrong? By 22 votes to 21, the Government defeated the reform-party, and they are now secure in their inglorious success. A non-caste Hindu who was a faithful nominee of Government voted against the resolution recommending justice to his own community; such was the wizardry of official eloquence. The Government ought to have remained neutral, or if they wanted to share the excitement they should have permitted a free and conscientious vote to every member. There are officials who would, were they unmuzzled, condemn the hoary injustice of untouchability and the sanction of the State behind that barbarity. With the Government hostile, there is every temptation for non-caste Hindus to break restraint. Let it be remembered that they are in a heavy majority at Vaikom and that in the event of violence they could reduce opposition to pulp and ashes; God forbid it. While the non-caste Hindus are boiling over the attitude of Government, it is a supreme act of graciousness and concord for Mahatma Gandhi to inter-

vene. In the eyes of the untouchable, the Durbar has almost forfeited its claim of loyalty as a civilised administration; but we hope that the authorities will at the radiant approach of Gandhi surrender arguments of obscurantism. It is a fearful ordeal to attempt the deception of a man who is as good as he is great. The Travancore State must save the remains of prestige, since it cannot afford to incur the reproach of opposition to Mahatma Gandhi when he pleads for an act of elementary justice if not of meticulous reparation. We see a way out if the State is reasonable and does not yield to cheap obstruction or pettifoggery. To the Satyagrahis who have laboured against odds, his presence will be both a reward and an inspiration. Gandhi must succeed, for we cannot afford to sustain a defeat or a draw. All wish him success.

Came the Whisper, came the Vision
Came the Power with the need
Till the soul that is not Man's soul
Was lent him to lead.

SEGREGATION OR INDIANISATION?

Lord Rowlson's last speech in the Assembly on the question of the eventual substitution of a true Indian Army for the British garrison that now occupies the country, was important for more reasons than one. As Mr. Patel with his flair for going to the root of problems aptly remarked, the Commander-in-Chief represented the mind of Delhi in this matter and it has vital bearings on the future of Indian polity. For the test of the Government's sincerity to promote the full responsibility of internal self-government is their failure to prepare India, by a rapid and intensive effort, to take over her military defence. As the bureaucracy sits tight over the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee's Report presumably because it agrees with some of the European witnesses who argued that British ships were there to serve India, so the ghost of the War Office sits on the military machine of which Lord Rowlson is the titular head. But the official attitude revealed by the two recent debates on the army question shows how the military policy is vitiated at every point by the virus of racialism. It is easy for Lord Rowlson after having established a close racial monopoly in the military caste to disparage the natural desire of an Indian to share the defence of his country as "racial competition." Indeed there is no competition at all, so long as one party has not only a tremendous lead but is also the judge of the fitness of its rival.

The issues, however, raised by Lord Rowlson's recent speeches suggested loyalty Mr. Burdon who usually crosses his chief's "I's" and dots his "i's" affect the fundamentals of the military policy. What is the purpose of the Army in India? Is it for purely Indian purposes or is it for imperial objects. And who is the ultimate and effective controller of India's military policy and equipment? It is undeniable that the Indian tax-payer pays more than a third of his taxes for the upkeep of an army that is partly manned and wholly dominated by foreigners. Mr. Burdon in opposing the other day Mr. Raju's modest proposal for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst pleaded inability to regulate even the military education and alter or enhance even the facilities for military training without the permission of Whitehall. "The question is of vital importance," he said. "It was not one which could be settled by the house or even by the Government of India. In it His Majesty's Government must have a loud voice." It is so loud, in fact, that the military authorities can easily reproduce its jingo accents without, any megaphone-aid, and the murmuring protests of a disarmed and humiliated nation for fair opportunities are completely drowned by it. After emasculating the nation through a deliberate and consistent policy, the spokesmen of the military bureaucracy have now the effrontery to taunt Indians regarding the lack of recruitment for Sandhurst and for the eight units set apart for Indianisation. It is only the military mind which prefers to ignore human nature and refuses to face modern social facts. It is capable of hoping for the success of the eight units project. The reluctance to join there is due not to the burning desire of Indian soldiers to serve under the British officers but to the units are a novel experiment in the creation of an Indian staff and higher command through the process of segregation. It is not an honest venture for the replacement of British officers by Indian through equality of opportunity. It is another will-o' the wisp whose ultimate outcome the candidates cannot foresee or whose chances no one can guarantee. The reluctance of Indian cadets reflects the healthy instinct of dis-

trust of bureaucratic action, not the dearth of military talent.

Like a famous statesman who could not possibly conceive of the time when India would get home rule, Lord Rowlson overwhelmed by the divergences of castes and creeds in India is unable to contemplate the possibility of the appearance of British troops from India. Kohat did not show the efficiency or the impartiality of the British garrison in particularly good colours for quelling or preventing communal fracas. As Mahatma Gandhi says in his interview, we can never become one nation through the British dominance nor is it peace when the intervention of the third party produces its semblance. If Lord Rowlson chooses to treat Indians as intrusive outsiders he has the power to do so; but let us have no pious cant exploiting communal differences, in a matter that has absolutely nothing to do with it. Lord Rowlson sagely tells us that Indianisation—a term meant to designate the elementary right of a subject people to enter their own services—of the army was not a simple matter; much more difficult, in fact than the creation of volunteer force or conscription in England during the war. What these difficulties are Col. Crawford, the leading exponent of the army-mess school of politics, pointed out in the debate on Mr. Raju's resolution. With the authority of an expert, the gallant Colonel observed that "only war could be a proper test and until the Indianised battalions could prove in war that they were successful, the present system could not be expanded." So after every eight units are trained, we are to pick an international quarrel simply to remove Col. Crawford's disinterested scepticism and satisfy the tests of examination. Indianisation and war are to progress in sweet alternation. The politicians with their decennial commissions have an easier task than that. Thus Indianisation is to take not only centuries through this snail-like process of segregated training but wars are to be organised to acquit Indian soldiers of the unmerited taint of inefficiency. Lord Reading is going to England to have a confidential talk with Lord Birkenhead, and if Colonel Crawford's test is genuine may they not be contemplating the manufacture of a new war to hasten the pace of Indianisation in the army?

Notes of the Day.

Militant Imperialism.

The Baldwin Ministry heroically continues to wave the imperial flag. It has revived the huge project of the Singapore naval base which had been abandoned by the Labour Government, but it proposes to defray the major part of the cost from the resources of Hongkong and the Straits Settlement. It has only one plain object—namely, as a base against Japan in case of war—and Lord Wimborne was right in pointing out that it constituted an obvious and direct offence to Japan who since the disappearance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty has become the bugbear of British Imperialism. Earl Balfour innocently protested that the base was nothing of the kind, but was a mere measure of defence, directed against nobody in particular. He claimed that the British Fleet could be made effective "should the necessity arise in the east area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans" by having a base. What circumstances does Earl Balfour contemplate when he speaks vaguely of this "necessity" in the Pacific when the British navy has to be made effective? Not a war with America surely? Japan only remains as a potential enemy. Lord Wimborne pointed out that it was a violation of the spirit of peace embodied in the League of Nations. It is more. It is a violation of the spirit of the Washington agreement which Japan has faithfully carried out. Considered from any point of view, it is a menacing gesture of jingoism that is not merely costly but also stupid.

Moaning at Bori Bunder.

The "Times of India" is annoyed at the challenge of Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Government over the Development scandal. Mr. Nariman alleged the existence of graft and waste, and offered to prove the case before a non-official tribunal. The Government met the difficulty in tail-forsome fashion; indeed, their criticism reminds one of Mr. Mantalini's irritation at the physiognomy of the bailiff holding the warrant against him. We shall answer the procedural complaints of the "Times" in due course. We must, however, readily express our surprise at the efforts made in the Bori Bunder caserme to evade an enquiry into the accumulated scandals of the Development Department. Here is an opportunity for Government to refute the charge of corrup-

INDIAN CATTLE
TRESPASS ACT.

(BY J. C. SWAMI NARAYAN, M. L. C.)

In the October Sessions of Bombay Legislative Council, Government introduced and passed an amendment of the Indian Cattle Tresspass Act, 1871. Powers under sections 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 of the said Act were transferred to Village Panchayats in 1921. The result was that in areas in which Village Panchayats have been established, the village Patil who was an ex-officio member of the Panchayat and was, in most cases, the Sar Panch of the Panchayat, was also a pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle Tresspass Act. Thus an anomalous position of a master, controlling himself as a servant, arose and to remove this anomaly the Government amended the Act so as to enable Village Panchayats, in which the village Patil was the Sar Panch, to appoint its own pound-keeper, other than the Police Patil.

Municipal Responsibility.

Powers under Sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 17 have been transferred to various Municipalities. Under section 4, the Municipality can create any number of pounds. Under section 5, it can fix the rates for feeding and watering of cattle impounded and section 6 refers to the appointment of pound-keepers. The Municipalities have been so long appointing their own pound-keepers but it was left for an ingenious Police Patil of Dhandhuka to claim his right to be an ex-officio pound-keeper under the provisions of section 6 of Cattle Tresspass Act. The following is a brief account of the events that happened in Dhandhuka. The powers of sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Cattle Tresspass Act were transferred to the Dhandhuka Municipality by a Government notification No. 383 of 17th January 1923, printed at page 117 of the Bombay Local Rules and Orders Vol. I of 1910. The Collector of Ahmedabad in his No. M. U. N. Dhandhuka, dated 3-3-1922, advised the Municipality to appoint its own man in place of Police Patil who was working as the keeper of the pound at that time. The Municipality was also similarly advised by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, while auditing the accounts in 1922. Thereupon the Municipality resolved to appoint its own man as pound-keeper in place of the Police Patil and the pound was taken possession of from 1st April 1922. The Police Patil gave notice to the Municipality and filed a declaration suit No. 97 of 1922 in the Civil Court of the Sub-Judge of Dhandhuka and Ghogha. The Court, on the strength of the proviso to section 6 of Cattle Tresspass Act, declared that the Police Patil was the ex-officio pound-keeper and the suit was decided in his favour. The Commissioner N. D. expressed his opinion that the proviso to section 6 of the Cattle Tresspass Act was applicable to pounds within Municipal limits. The Municipality of Dhandhuka had to hand over possession of the pound to the Police Patil. When the Municipalities can create any number of pounds under section 4 and fix the rates under section 5, they must have the power to appoint their own pound-keepers. If the Police Patil continues to remain the ex-officio pound-keeper, the delegation of power under section 6 to Municipalities is absolutely meaningless. Many Municipalities, such as Dakore, Kharadivany, Nadiad, Modasa, Lohad and Godhra to which powers under section 6 have been delegated appoint their own pound-keepers. The same difficulty will arise in those places if the Police Patils claim their ex-officio right. Police Patils are, in most cases, Councillors of the Municipalities and such is the case in Dhandhuka. So the anomalous position of Councillors being their own servants will arise. I have, therefore, brought the Bill in Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Cattle Tresspass Act in such a way as to give the powers to Municipalities, enabling them to appoint their own pound-keepers.

(Continued on page 11.)

tion and to defy the allegations of graft which, unfortunately, have become current in Bombay. The spokesman of vested interests meets the challenge by resort to what lawyers would describe as a preliminary objection! The "Times" says that officials did not have a chance of answering allegations when the whole purport of Mr. Nariman's speech was to create a Committee of due investigation; he defied Government to hold an independent enquiry, an offer which they dodged. When the Marconi scandals came to light, the British Government appointed a tribunal instead of seeking specious objections based on the deposit of constitutional precedents. The "Times" regrets that the President of the Council demanded the recantation of the scathing abuse preferred by Sir Lawless Hepper; but will it support the scheme of an enquiry if the terms of vulgar acrimony are retained in the minutes? We doubt if the Government possess the sincerity and the pluck to hold an enquiry. It is all very well for Sir Lawless Hepper to write in indignation and for the "Times" to rage over procedural solecisms; the latter pretence we hope to expose with a quotation of precedents. Meanwhile the public want to know why Government are showing the white feather when an impartial enquiry is mentioned. Why? Echo answers why and the tax-payer wonders why.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY
ABOUTINCOME TAX
OR

SUPER TAX,

CONSULT

NAGINDAS &
MANEKLAL

75, Mahabir Building,
Hornji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22550

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

TURKISH CABINET.

ASSEMBLY'S CONFIDENCE.

ATTACK ON PRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.

By 155 votes to 23 the National Assembly passed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet.

Redjeb Bey, Minister for War, in the Assembly sought to justify the proposed emergency measures and remarked that they must profit by the fact that Germany was beaten because she was insufficiently ruthless.

Ex-Premier, Fethi Bey, immediately jumped up and pointed out that the British and French had not shown severity towards their own press throughout the war.

The Assembly finally adopted the Cabinet's proposals for the establishment of two tribunals mentioned yesterday despite the Opposition's objections.

The Minister for War violently attacked the Constantinople Press which was accused of responsibility for the Kurdish rising. He vehemently declared, "We must destroy that nest of vipers."—Reuter.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

AMBASSADOR'S SYMPATHY.

PARIS, Mar. 5.

M. Albert Sarraut, the new French Ambassador in Constantinople stated that he deeply sympathised with the Turkish nation in her endeavours for her moral and political reconstruction. He added that he would safeguard France's traditional influence and her economic interests in the East and try to draw both the countries nearer by a settlement of the outstanding questions.—Reuter's Special.

RIGHT ACROSS AFRICA.

FRENCH MOTORISTS' JOURNEY.

NATROBI, Mar. 5.

The French motorist, Captain Delingette accompanied by his wife and a mechanic arrived here yesterday. He is journeying from Algiers to Cape Town on a specially constructed Renault car with six double-tyred wheels. The party left Colomb-Bechar in Algeria on November 15th and has travelled across the Sahara, Nigeria and Congo and crossing Ruwenzori it has arrived at Kenya through Uganda. It is leaving to-morrow for Cape Town via Nyasa, Elizabethville and Johannesburg. It has already covered 9,000 miles.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AT SINGAPORE.

REUTER'S INTERVIEW.

SINGAPORE, March 5.

"Amount of bosh" that was being talked in connection with the Naval Conference here was deprecated by Vice-Admiral Everett, Commander China Station, in the course of an interview with Reuter, in which he said that the meeting was in accordance with the idea of the Admiralty that every two years the Commanders of adjacent stations should meet and discuss questions affecting them all. They had not met to discuss the Naval Base any more than the price of bananas. The only thing was supposed three stations in the Pacific had to act together in a crisis—and he did not see one—they had got to arrange co-operation. The fact that there were so many ships was accidental and presence of the "Adelaide" was due to her returning from the cruise with a Special Service Squadron, and was the expression of "interchangeability, the idea being to give her an opportunity of practicing co-ordinated exercise in gunnery, torpedo, etc. Ships had collected here because this was the most convenient place for three squadrons. It is understood that on the conclusion of the Conference, Admiral Richmond, Commander of the East Indies Squadron will proceed to Ceylon and thence on a cruise in the East African waters in which the cruisers "Colombo" and "Calio" will participate.—Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENT EBERT.

BURIED IN HEIDELBERG.

BERLIN, March 5.

With the police band playing "Deutschland über Alles", President Ebert was buried in Heidelberg, before huge crowds. In Berlin the traffic was stopped for five minutes as a mark of reverence.—Reuter's Special.

NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK.

PARIS, Mar. 6.

A Havas agency message says:—"The 'Auto' announces that the Naval Ministry has ordered a aeroplane of 450 horse-power with a view to attempting a non-stop flight from Paris to New York.—Reuter's Special.

MARQUESS CURZON PAINTS.

LONDON, March 6.

Marquess Curzon painted while dressing for dinner at Christ's College Lodge shortly before carrying out an engagement to address the Cambridge undergraduates on the extended university facilities, which have grown up throughout the Empire. His condition, however, is not serious.—Reuter.

BLIGHT OF EUROPE.

DUE TO DIABOLIC SUSPICION.

PREMIER'S CALL FOR FRANK EFFORT.

LONDON, March 5.

Something like a clarion call to the nation was uttered by Mr. Baldwin at Birmingham to-day, when he declared that the blight of Europe was the diabolic suspicion between man and man and nation and nation. He said that if Germany would play the game there was no reason why the trade with Central Europe should not be restored; while, as regards the domestic affairs the industrial storm was gathering which, if it broke, would spread misery far and wide and sweep back the chance of reviving prosperity. The premier appealed to the organisations of employers and workers to sit down together and make a frank and determined effort when they would find that they were far able to work out the solution of their troubles than politicians.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY POWER.

MOST INFLUENTIAL IN THE WORLD.

TIFLIS, March 5.

In a speech before the Soviet Central Executive Committee, M. Chicherin declared that Britain remained, from the military point of view, the most influential power in the world. He said that the Soviet Government was strengthening its friendship with the Eastern States, especially Turkey and Afghanistan. The Soviet representative at Hedjaz was carrying out the duties of an observer and following the course of momentous events in Arabia.—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

PORTSMOUTH TREATY NOT AFFECTED

PEKING, March 5.

Mr. Yochisawa, Japanese Minister in China, replying to Foreign Office's protest against the signature of the Russo-Japanese Treaty says that the rights and interests which Japan has acquired in Manchuria under the Portsmouth Treaty are recognised by China in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1905 which cannot be affected by any Sino-Russian agreement or controversy.—Reuter.

LONDON COUNTRY-COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LABOURITE GAINS.

LONDON, March 6.

The triennial elections to the London County Council were held yesterday. The results hitherto declared show numerous Labourite gains and the corresponding losses of the Progressives, who are politically synonymous with the Liberals. The present figures are:—

10 Municipal Reformers (otherwise Conservatives).
27 Labour.
5 Progressives.
Still thirty-two results are outstanding. The last Council consisted of:
82 Reformers.
17 Labourites.
25 Progressives.

MARKETING OF EMPIRE RODUCPTS.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, March 5.

The Colonial Office notifies the formation of an ad hoc Imperial Economic Committee to be presided over by Mr. Baldwin in December, to deal with marketing of the Empire products in Britain and to make recommendations regarding the British Government's grant of the million sterling to foster Imperial trade. The Committee will, in the first instance, concentrate its attention on meat and fruit. The Dominions' and Indian representatives will be chosen from their respective representatives in London. Sir Gilbert Grindle together with another, not yet elected, will represent the Colonies.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN WATERFRONT TROUBLE ENDS.

WELLINGTON, March 5.

The Waterfront trouble has apparently ended, the Seamen's Union stating that men are prepared to accept engagements under the terms of award of the Arbitration Court. The employers called for Labour to-day without insisting on guarantee with regard to the continuance of work. The workers freely responded. Operations are proceeding smoothly at all ports.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, March 5.

A lightship was towed into Plymouth harbour last week in consequence of the damage owing to the gale after her departure for Calcutta with the "arrested" writ placed on her mast at the instance of the owners of the towing vessel for alleged salvage service.—Reuter's Special.

It is officially stated that the Woolwich Arsenal fire has badly damaged three buildings, comprising tailors and saddlers' workshops and stores. There were no casualties. The cause of outbreak is not known.—Reuter's Special.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE AREA.

GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR PACT

COMMONS DEBATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

DETAILS OF LABOURITES' WALK-OUT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fisher (Liberal) opened the debate on the foreign affairs. He hoped that Mr. Chamberlain would lift the veil on the foreign policy. He pointed out that the postponement of the evacuation of Cologne was a very grave step. He pressed for the publication of the case against the German Government on the subject of disarmament and declared that the Liberals were most anxious at the language used by M. Herriot and the suggestion by the French press that the evacuation of Cologne was bound up in the French minds with the general question of security. Mr. Fisher asked whether the evacuation of Cologne would be carried out independently of French concurrence or whether the Allies must be agreed that the treaty was observed. He said the Liberals were unalterably opposed to the proposal of Anglo-Franco-Belgian tripartite. A far more promising suggestion was contained in the reports that Germany had submitted viz. a proposal for the pact guaranteeing the French Frontiers.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said the opposition was well aware of the caution and even reticence with which he (Mr. Chamberlain) must speak. He hoped the House would not blame him if he reserved opinion on many subject that we were not ripe for decision. He said, "As regards Cologne, we have not even now got the considered appreciation of the points on which Germany defaulted, but we knew some time ago that Germany was in default and was not justified in claiming the evacuation of Cologne on 10th January. The policy of His Majesty's Government was directed towards securing compliance in respect of the substantial and necessary measures of disarmament on which the Allies must insist before they could modify fifteen year period of occupation."

A SEVERAL DOCUMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, emphasised that he did not desire to conceal anything from the Commission's report providing the publication could lead to solution but the question of publication depended on an Allies' concurrence; while he was not sure that the publication of a mass of large and small details without discrimination was likely to conduce to the object in view. He pointed out that the occupation of Cologne could not be continued, except in pursuance of the clear purposes of the provisions of the Treaty. (cheers). Adverting to the question of security which he described as of immense and overwhelming importance, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the dominant element in Europe to-day was the all-pervading sense of insecurity. "No real progress could be made until we are relieved from the oppressive fears haunting the waking and sleeping thoughts of the statesmen of many countries."

Turning to Mr. Fisher's suggestion that Germany had made proposals to the Allies, Mr. Chamberlain stated that his first knowledge of it was through a communication which reached him as a most confidential and secret document few weeks back. He immediately said he could not receive such communication under the implied pledge that he was not to speak of them to the Allies.

LABOUR MEMBERS WALK-OUT

Mr. Chamberlain was constantly interrupted by whispered remarks from Mr. Kirkwood who at length shouted, "What about the Red letter?" when Mr. Chamberlain was referring to the secret document he had received from Germany. Cheers greeted the warning from the Chairman of Committees that he would suspend Mr. Kirkwood if he did not refrain from interrupting Mr. Kirkwood rose and shouted at the Chairman who ordered him to leave. Mr. Kirkwood refused and blamed him. The Speaker was summoned and Mr. Chamberlain moved suspension of Mr. Kirkwood, which was carried after an unsuccessful intercession by some members who contended that Mr. Kirkwood was not given proper rights. The Speaker asked Mr. Kirkwood to leave whereupon the labour members rose in a body and marched out headed by Mr. MacDonald amid Ministerial laughter and cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain on resuming was greeted with loud cheers. He said the fact that it was thought necessary to impose secrecy and made him little suspicious of the spirit in which the proposals were made but the German Ambassador assured him that Germany had always intended to communicate similarly with Paris, Brussels and Rome and that was now done.

Even at first moment, said Mr. Chamberlain, he welcomed the move of the German Government and now that they had substantially repeated the proposals to the other Allies, he attached great importance to them. It was obviously undesirable at this stage to enter into details. He added that the exchange of views between the Allies hitherto had been very slight and a fuller exchange of views and closer examination of the purport and possibilities of

the proposal were necessary before anything could be usefully and safely added to the subject.

Mr. Fisher queried whether the newspapers reports roughly represented the proposal.

BRITAIN'S CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Chamberlain preferred not to give an appreciation of such important proposals which might possibly be the starting point of the real recovery of the European situation. "If our help is required to effect such a consummation, the help and also goodwill of this country will not be lacking."

Mr. Chamberlain said he had not yet formed an idea of the form Britain's co-operation should take. He referred to the efforts in the past to withdraw from the Continental entanglements, but said, "Living twenty miles from the shores of the Continent, we cannot remain indifferent to the peace and security of the Continental world nor remain callous and deaf to the appeal to help." He concluded by saying, "Our greatness and power will help to remove from the minds of men the trouble which still haunts them, and recalls the agonies of few years ago. They are a great call to endeavour for further effort and service from the British Empire. I believe the Empire will gladly respond." (Cheers)

FATE OF ORIGINAL PACT.

Sir Edward Grigg recalled that the original pact with France, although ratified by Australia and New Zealand, was not ratified by Canada and South Africa and declared that that was a serious consideration; but a new form of guarantee would probably commend itself more to the Dominions; while as regards South Africa it must be remembered that Holland was at present as much interested in the guarantee of these eastern frontiers as any other Power.

Sir John Simon objected to the question of security being linked up with that of occupation and said, "Unless Germany has seriously violated the Treaty, we are in Cologne without authority."

Mr. Morrison Bell (Conservative) urged Government to study jealously any agreement that put the British naval and other forces as a pawn.

DANGER SPOT.

Mr. Runciman pressed Mr. Chamberlain to state the views of the Protocol and regretted Britain had tied her hands, by an undertaking to support the reappointment of the present French Chairman of the Saar Commission.

Mr. Chamberlain, winding up the debate, denied that Saar could be described as the danger spot of Europe, although he was not prepared to defend all that went on in the Saar Administration. As regards the Protocol, Mr. Chamberlain said the deliberations which had been going on for three months had only just reached a stage when a statement could possibly be made. He was still uncertain as to in what form Government decision would best be conveyed, but he expected to be called on to make an announcement at the next meeting of the League of Nations.

Mr. Chamberlain was averse to encouraging signature of international documents of fundamental importance with a string of separate discordant reservations by many signatory powers. Although sometimes it was necessary to sign with reservations, it was dangerous to base a charter of the world peace on documents with reservations. All the indications he was able to obtain about the state of opinion in the other countries which had signed or contemplated signing the Protocol led him to the conclusion that if Britain signed it to-morrow without amendment, we should not have settled the question of security. Nevertheless, he emphasised that the British desired arbitration on disarmament.

BRITISH RIGHT RESERVED.

Turning to the occupation of the Cologne area, Mr. Chamberlain denied they were surrendering their rights of private judgment by conferring with the Allies where it was better and more loyal to confer. "Suppose we walk out of Cologne in order that somebody else and not Germans walk in" would that advance the agreement with Germany and better atmosphere which the Liberals desired? Here was a case necessitating agreement. But, in default of agreement Britain reserved the right to take any action she thought fit and expedient according to the circumstances. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to state whether the Allies would agree to a meeting with Germany, but speaking for himself he wanted any course giving hope not of prolonging the contests but of getting satisfaction and bringing occupation to the end.

LIBERALS' ANXIETY.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 5.

An important debate on the Foreign Affairs was initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. Fisher, Former Liberal Minister, in the absence through indisposition of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Fisher covered the whole range of foreign ques-

(Continued on page 11.)

KERALA PREPARING

TO RECEIVE MAHATMAJI.

END OF VYKOM STRUGGLE IN SIGHT.

Secretary, Kerala Congress Committee,

vires from Calicut, under date March 6:—

The announcement of Mahatmaji's intended visit has sent a thrill of joyous expectation throughout Kerala. Arrangements are being made to give him a fitting reception at Olavakkot, Ootapalam, Shoranur, Trichur, Ernakulam and other places on the route to Vykom. Members of the Executive Council of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee will wait in a deputation upon Mahatmaji to request him to visit Cannanore, Calicut, Palghat and other important places before he leaves Kerala. It is hoped that the municipal bodies in these places will follow the example of the presidency towns and honour themselves and those whom they represent by honouring the illustrious guest.

The returns of membership according to the new franchise so far received are Kavaratti 35, Palghat 50, Cochin 16 and Calicut 15. Considering the condition of Kerala to-day this is by no means discouraging. The visit of Mahatmaji, I am confident, will restore in full measure the enthusiasm and energy which characterised Congress work in Kerala before her misfortunes began in August 1921.

VYKOM END IN SIGHT.

The end of the Vykom struggle cannot now be far off. The conviction of Kurur Namboodiripad on a flimsy charge and his being compelled to walk 24 miles on foot may well be taken as the final conclusion of the despairing tyranny.

MAHATMAJI.

ARRIVAL IN MADRAS TO-DAY.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will arrive in Madras on Saturday morning en route to Vykom and that he has agreed to accept the Corporation's address.—A. P.

HOBBS CASE.

JUDGE'S RULING ON "MR. A'S" PRESENCE.

LONDON, March 5.

On the resumption of Hobbs' case, the judge ruled that there was no evidence to go to the jury in support of the charges of conspiracy to steal or of receiving in this country property stolen abroad, but there was evidence for the jury on the charge of conspiring in this country to cheat and defraud Sir Hari Singh.

After the prosecution had closed the case against Hobbs, the Judge overruled the contention of the defence that Sir Hari Singh's presence was necessary to sustain the count of conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

Hobbs testified that he always understood that Newton was Robinson but was known as Newton and knew Robinson as Bloomfield. Hobbs frequently saw Newton in the summer of 1919 with Mrs. Robinson who Newton, later, stated was his wife. In November 1919 Newton asked him to assist him in watching his wife. Hobbs declined to do so but on 27th December Newton telephoned to him if he could sub-poena a Captain Arthur. Newton on 28th December introduced Hobbs to Arthur. The latter produced a cheque for £150,000 which Newton and Arthur said represented settlement of former's claim in divorce proceedings. Hobbs then prepared a receipt which Newton signed as Robinson. Hobbs now produced a copy of it and explained his surprise when the second cheque for £150,000 was paid in Newton's favour by Capt. Arthur who later told Hobbs to recover it. After further evidence concerning the intricate financial dealings in London and Paris, hearing was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS BUDGET

DR. J. NATHAN'S WARNING.

MADRAS, March 5.

At to-day's budget discussion in the Madras Legislative Council, Dr. J. Nathan warned that a significant feature of the year's budget was that the principal sources of revenue of the province and the income tax and expenditure must increase. He said that unless a way was found out of the difficulty as early as possible, the position of the province would become intolerable. He would advise the local as well as the central Government to institute an inquiry into expenditure before they introduced any new source of revenue. He also held that large deficit in the Budget would have educative and stimulating influence not only on the electorate, but also on Government.

Mr. Kesavapillai, Deputy President of the House, said he could point out several ways for Government to reduce expenditure. He would advise them to release all infirm and old Moplah prisoners convicted in connection with the Moplah rebellion as that would effect some saving in jail expenditure. He also urged Government to secure better conditions for Madras labourers in Assam tea estates.

Other speakers urged needs of the province concerning sanitation, medical relief etc. While reference was being made to irrigation needs, the Member for Irrigation announced that the Motbar project had just been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

OVER MINISTRY

SPLIT AMONG C. P. SWARAJISTS?

A. I. SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETS AT PATNA.

BOMBAY, March 6.

Probably to consider the situation created by the reported possibility of a split among the Swarajists in the Central Provinces, Legislative Council over the question of Ministry to the E. F. Government, the All India Executive Committee of the Swarajya Party, has been summoned to meet at Patna on Sunday next.

MR. JAYAKAR NOT ATTENDING.

It is understood that Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bombay's representative on the Committee and a leader of the Party in the local Council will not attend the meeting in view of the Bombay Legislative Council being in session.—A. P.

SITUATION HOPEFUL.

SWARAJISTS STILL UNDECIDED.

NAGPUR, March 6.

The Swaraj Party meetings and consultations are still going on without coming to any definite decision. The Bharat members are still pressing for a Ministerial Government. Further instructions from the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party which is meeting at Patna on the 8th instant are awaited. Mr. Anne M.L.A. is not going to Patna on account of his wife's death and Mr. Raghavendrarao is not also attending the Patna meeting as he is busy with the local Council work. As regards the various speculations in the public press with reference to the relations of the three divisions in the provincial Swaraj Party relating to their future programme in the Council, the Associated Press understands that Mr. Raghavendrarao and other leaders think that the situation is hopeful and not out of control yet.—A. P.

CHIEF COURT IN OUDH.

DISCUSSION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 5.

The United Provinces Legislative Council passed to-day a Bill providing a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem for the elected President. In the course of the debate on this Bill the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell, leader of the House and Pandit Govindvallab Pant, the Swarajist leader spoke in appreciative terms of the services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Michael Kapes, the present President of the Council.

The Bill to establish a Chief Court in Oudh, discussion on which was postponed last month, was reintroduced for consideration to-day. Notices of over a hundred amendments to the Bill were given in the agenda, of which only thirty were discussed to-day. After a prolonged discussion an amendment to the effect that the Chief Judge of the proposed Court should always be a lawyer judge was negatived by 45 votes against 25. Another amendment for the omission of the clause conferring original jurisdiction to the Chief Court was also negatived by 47 votes against 20. Discussion on the Bill will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

PLAGUE AT RAJKOT.

WANTED CHANGE OF EXAMINATION CENTRE.

KATHIAWAR, March 5.

Plague has broken out in epidemic form at Rajkot which happens to be the centre selected by the University of Bombay for holding the School Leaving Examination commencing from March 16th. If the epidemic does not subside in the course of the next four days a representation will be addressed to the University. Syndicate to change the venue of the Examination to Wankaner, Wadhwan or any other place in Kathiawar possessing the same convenience of access as Rajkot.—A. P.

SEIZURE OF "CHICHUEN"

CHINESE VERSION.

PEKING, March 6.

The Chinese version of the seizure of the river steamer "Chichuen" has been sent to the United States Legation. It accuses the master of the steamer of being instrumental in drowning the Chinese Major and seven soldiers in sunken Sampan. The local authorities had arranged for the Master and the pilot to proceed to the office of the Magistrate to give evidence and both were released immediately after the investigation was completed. It complains about the frequent sinking of the craft by wash from the passing steamer and requests that future steamers be navigated more cautiously. It finally asks that the American Consul be instructed to settle the matter on just basis.—Reuter.

The following cable of March 3rd has bearing on the subject:—

The United States Legation has protested to the Foreign Ministry regarding the seizure of the river steamer "Chichuen" as an affront to the American flag and a violation of the American treaty rights. The Legation further asks the Chinese Government to instruct the authorities concerned to arrange a satisfactory settlement with the American Consul at Chan Kiang.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY

MOTION FOR OMISSION
OF RS. 79,300 GRANT

VOTING ON DEMANDS BEGINS

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 6.

The Independents are proving the despair of the Assembly. They never knew their mind and at the last moment even divide among themselves making Government win some vital divisions. One such instance occurred today. Both the Independents and the Swarajists had decided to vote for motions of Pandit Motilal and Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai for the omission of grant of Rs. 79,300 for the expenses of collection of Cotton Excise Duty. Pandit Motilal put forward the irrefutable case. The duty was a blot on the civilised character of Government. It was a standing humiliation to India. The duty must go at all cost. No excuses would be heard and if Government did not want to use its hidden forces, and wanted fresh taxation the House would be prepared to consider them on their merits and would agree to tax the rich. The Excise Duty, moreover, was, as pointed out by him and forcefully represented by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, a tax on production, on one of the essential necessities of life. Sir Campbell Rhodes appealed to the provincial jealousies and received a deserved snarl from Sir Purshottamdas. Mr. Ramchandra Rao fell a prey to Sir Campbell's move by showing nervousness. Sir Basil Blackett played the same game through Pandit Motilal, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and every other speaker had assured that they did not want to raise the question of provincial contributions. The Finance Member said the only interpretation (he conveniently observed) he would put on the vote of the House would be that it did not want to remit the contributions, but first wanted to abolish the Excise Duty. Mr. Jinnah wanted a little mercy by a small beginning being made this year in the reduction of the duty. Sir Basil Blackett aptly described this request as inviting Government to make a "Gesture in earnest" of relieving Lord Hardinge's pledge. This gesture encouraged the Independents and Pandit Malaviya moved adjournment of the debate till the 12th, though Sir Alexander Muddiman stated point blank that it did not commit Government to anything. The majority of Independents with half a dozen exceptions voted with Government, swelling its majority against the Swarajists by 13. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Kasturibhai, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Shunmukham Chetty voted with the Swarajists. Sir Chinnalal Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah went into Government Lobby. It must be acknowledged that Mr. Webb on behalf of the Bombay Government supported the abolition of the duty. This thanks to the Independents a good day was wasted on an inconclusive debate.

DELHI, March 6.

Voting on the demands for grants commenced today. Though 53 questions were answered this morning majority of them related to railways and other matters on which the Government did not feel called upon to give the information asked for. Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked a question regarding the introduction of legislation in the Assembly to supplement the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sir Alexander Muddiman said that he was not prepared to make a statement.

Mr. Lloyd of the Board of Central Revenue was sworn in as a member. The House then proceeded to discuss the demands for grants.

The first demand was under Customs. Mr. Ramesh Iyengar moved a nominal reduction of Rs. 100 and complained that the recommendations made by the Income Committee for cuts had not been carried out.

After Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that the points raised by Mr. Rama Iyengar could be better discussed under other heads the motion was withdrawn.

MILL-OWNERS' HARD TIME.

Mr. Lalubhai Kasturibhai, the Mill-owners' representative, moved the omission of the provision of Rs. 77,000 covering the expenses of the establishment for collecting the Cotton Excise Duty. His motion, he said, was a logical corollary to the decision of the Assembly in September. Sir Charles Innes did not defend the duty in September, but let the cat out of the bag by observing that the proper thing was not to take off the Cotton Excise Duty, but also to reduce the import duty. Thus, Lord Hardinge's pledge and the Fiscal Commission's recommendations must go as one before the wind and the cotton mill industry must take its chance with the imported cotton goods from Japan and elsewhere. The losses of the Bombay mills alone for 1922 amounted to Rs. 117 lakhs. He had ascertained that during the year just closing the losses would not be less than 150 lakhs and if the present depression continued he did not know where the industry would be landed. But the case for abolition did not entirely depend upon the condition of the industry. The imports in cotton manufactures went up from Rs. 66 crores in 1922 to Rs. 93 crores in 1923, while the total exports did not exceed even ten crores in 1924. Japan alone sent cotton manufactures to India of that value. The Commerce Minister had told them in September that the Government would watch carefully the competition from Japan. What was the good of watching if no action was taken? India had practically lost the China Market in yarn. The Indian industry had, therefore, only the local market to look up to. In no other country in the world, except Egypt and India had the policy of excluding indigenous manufactures been followed. A free Egypt had done away with it, but India could not do away with it even

with fiscal autonomy. The Assembly's demand had been ignored despite the fact that this was the third year of the surplus budget. 75 lakhs of rupees were already there as surplus and about an equal amount could be had from the inflated Debt Redemption Fund to wipe off these duties. Financial considerations were not alone standing in the way of Government. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Ramchandra Rao had suggested the other day that the House would be prepared to consider any reasonable proposal which the Government might make for taxing the profits of companies to make up for the loss in revenue. Mr. Lalubhai concluded by observing that under the present constitution his motion was the only means to give expression to their emphatic determination that they could not be a party to the continuance of this iniquitous tax. "The Cotton Excise duty must go, because politically it is a crime, economically it is an offence, administratively it is an abomination."

REMOVE THE HUMILIATING BLOT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said his motion wanted a reduction of Rs. 79,300. It included an expense of Rs. 2,300 in respect of the Cotton Excise duty in the Central Provinces. He wanted to abolish the tax not only in Bombay, but in every part of India. This obnoxious tax has disgraced Government and humiliated India for the past thirty years. In spite of the ceaseless efforts of the National Congress, in spite of the promises made by Viceroy and even Finance Members and in spite of the vote of this House last September Sir Basil Blackett was unmoved and had not a word to mention in his long budget speech about the duty.

Continuing the speaker wanted the House to vote on the motion on one single political consideration, namely to remove the humiliating blot. The tax must go, and he asserted that if Sir Basil Blackett thought that the income of Millowners must be taxed then the speaker assured him that his Party would be prepared to consider such a measure of taxation as would be reasonable.

Mr. Lalubhai said he had already told them of the hard time cotton industry was passing through but the speaker was prepared to consider a reasonable tax on the rich, if it was called for; but the political injustice of the imposition of the Cotton Excise duty must be righted at all costs. (Applause.)

INDIAN CUSTOMER vs. INDIAN PRODUCER.

Sir Campbell Rhodes opposed the motion of Mr. Kasturibhai. He said that Mr. Kasturibhai had half-heartedly (because after all he was a business man) Pandit Motilal wholeheartedly chosen this question as a battleground of the political arena. He stood by the conclusions of the Fiscal Commission arrived at, but they could not run from the economic effects of abolishing the Cotton Excise Duty. This point was forcefully brought forward by Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao in the September Session when, representing agriculturists, he had said that the reduction of the duty would not necessarily mean a reduction in the price of cloth, and therefore, to that extent, he was in agreement with the views of Sir Charles Innes expressed on that occasion. Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai would have been on stronger ground if he had suggested a corresponding reduction in the Import Duty.

Continuing Sir Campbell said there is no political significance in this question. We cannot at the moment discuss some of the real difficulties which surround the Bombay mill industry. In this connection I should like to see these difficulties investigated by an expert body. This motion is not in the interests of the Bombay Presidency but of certain interests in the Bombay industry. The issue, as I said, is between the Indian consumer and the Indian producer, and the House ought to know where it stands in this matter.

Mr. Cooke strongly supported the motion of Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao supported the motion of Mr. Kasturibhai.

Mr. Patel remarked that both sides of the House agreed that the duty must go. It was only a question of funds and the speaker felt that the Finance Member had so much money at his disposal that he could not only abolish the excise but also reduce the postage and salt tax. (Laughter). There was already with him a surplus of 74 lakhs. Then again why should not 80 lakhs of discount charges be spread over a number of years.

Sir Basil: That would only reduce this year's surplus.

Mr. Patel: No, it won't.

Mr. Patel was proceeding further in this strain to suggest available funds when the President reminded him that he should confine himself to the proposition and could only refer to the question of funds incidentally and not to make it the substance of his speech. Mr. Patel said that the House was agreed on the abolition of the duty and had only to find the funds but on the President maintaining his ruling, Mr. Patel concluded that Sir Basil had erred and erred. (Laughter).

The House adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supported Mr. Kasturibhai's motion.

MR. JOSHI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that this Cotton Excise Duty was so much clouded by political issues that it was difficult to consider the question dispassionately. It was said that the Cotton Excise Duty was a sign of India's bondage to a foreign country. This might have been the case when the duty was first imposed, but now that the import duty on cotton had been raised to eleven per cent much of the sting in that argument was gone. The removal of the salt tax was far more important than the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty but the main question upon which his attitude to-day would be determined was the attitude of millowners. He (Joshi) had nothing to fear from the removal of the duty but he wanted an assurance from Bombay millowners in the Assembly that in the event of the abolition of the duty, the wages of workers in the textile industry would not be reduced for the next three years or even one year. Bombay millowners had taken the objectionable step of holding out a threat that if the duty was not abolished, they would reduce the wages of workers. In these circumstances, he

could not support the motion of Mr. Kasturibhai.

MOTION ADJOURNED.

By 62 votes to 49 the debate on Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai's motion to delete the provision for the collection of the Cotton Excise Duty was adjourned till 12th March on the motion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to allow the Government time to consider the suggestion of Mr. Jinnah to make a beginning by some reductions this year and other suggestions. Government agreed to the adjournment without committing itself to anything. The Swarajists wanted to carry the motion and voted against the adjournment. Some Independents sided with them, while others went with the Government.

A CLEAR ISSUE.

Mr. Calvert felt that some misapprehension had crept into the discussion. The issue was really clear; it was the choice between the remission of the provincial contributions and the abolition of Cotton Excise Duty (voice: not at all). Mr. Calvert maintained that it was so. He did not doubt the action of Lancashire in respect of the imposition of this duty; he felt that the question was very largely one of sentiment. There were insistent demands in the provinces for development and all the Government of India was doing was to ask them to wait for a little longer before the duty was abolished. The real competition was between India and Japan and not between India and Lancashire. He advocated from the point of view of the consumer that with the abolition of Cotton Excise Duty there should be a corresponding reduction in the import duty. He hoped that all members from the Punjab would vote against the motion.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas took particular objection to the speech of Sir Campbell Rhodes who represented an interest opposed to the interest of the mill industry. One newspaper in Bombay had described Sir Basil Blackett's budget as trying to divide and rule. Whether the speaker agreed with this description or not certainly he felt so. Sir Campbell Rhodes had tried to rouse provincial jealousies. Not only had he tried to pit capital against labour by sounding a clarion call to Mr. Joshi to come and stand under his banner but Sir Campbell Rhodes had also done all under some guise or other in the interest of Lancashire to maintain a duty which Lancashire thrust down the throat of India. Mr. Ramchandra Rao had asked for a categorical declaration that nothing would interfere with the remission of provincial contributions. Sir Purshottamdas assured him that he did not want to see the Cotton Excise Duty take precedence over provincial contributions. (Applause). He would support the remission of provincial contribution first, second and last.

SIR BASIL'S REPLY.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to the debate said the motion of Pandit Motilal for a reduction of Rs. 79,300 would have been more logical as it would remove all provision for the collection of the Cotton Excise Duty all over India. By passing the motion the House would be expressing the view that Government should not collect this duty as from 1st April 1923. He had estimated receipt of Rs. 213 lakhs from duty, but if Sir Purshottamdas figure of 160 was more probable then it would staggeringly reduce the surplus of 74 lakhs by 53 lakhs. However, the Finance Member stood by his own estimate. Mr. Patel had thought that the speaker carried cooties up his sleeves. He must therefore be careful not to meet Mr. Patel on a dark night (laughter). He assured Mr. Patel that if he had these cooties he would use them at the first opportunity.

"We have to find 215 lakhs if this motion is accepted," continued Sir Basil. "I say quite clearly to this House that this 215 lakhs do not exist. We cannot get that money either without reducing our remission to provinces or without budgeting for a deficit."

Sir Basil concluded: "I want to put the position perfectly straight. By passing the motion the House is endangering 250 lakhs set aside for reduction in provincial contribution. It is voting that any further surplus we may have this year or indeed, in future should first go to the reduction of the cotton excise duty and only thereafter, to provincial contributions. This is a very clear and logical. I am not naturally facile at this stage which decision Government would arrive at in face of that vote. Government are necessarily awaiting in this matter discussions that will take place on demands for grants and on Finance Bill. Government would be put into very difficult position by the carrying of this motion. In spite of what Pandit Motilal and Mr. Ramchandra Rao have said Government will take it as an expression of opinion by this House that the Cotton Excise Duty should be abolished in preference to provincial contributions. (Voices of "no, no." This is not the opinion of this House).—I know and I am sure that the conclusion which I have mentioned is unavoidable.

Mr. Jinnah asked Government to show its earnestness and determination to give effect to the pledges given as long ago as 1910.

Messrs. Wilson and Pal, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Pandit Motilal and Messrs. Webb and Deoki Prasad Sinha then spoke.—A.P.

INDEPENDENT PARTY'S DECISION.

DELHI, March 5.

It is understood that the Independent Party of the Assembly—his by a majority decided on total cuts of three lakhs in the Budget including expenditure in England by the Secretary of State.—A.P.

DEPUTY-PRESIDENT OF PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, March 5.

The Punjab Legislative Council has unanimously elected Sardar Mohan Singh as the Deputy President of the Council and also accepted a resolution moved by the Government recommending the acceptance of Rs. 11,770, subject to revision when the actual cost of construction was known for a period of five years on account of the proposed extension of the Lahore-Multan trunk telephone line to Karachi. The Council has adjourned till Monday, the 8th March.—(A.P.)

SECRET COMMERCIAL TREATY

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN?

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 5.

"You use us when you want to defy the Assembly and set aside its verdict, but you do not listen to us otherwise. You are treating this House as a mock body. This was not the voice of Mr. Natesan nor Mr. Sethna who represent the progressive wing in our reactionary Council of Elders, but it came out of the mouth of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a staunch supporter of Government these days. And this feeling was expressed after he had assured Sir Basil that he was his warmest supporter and was admirer of his financial administration including his exchange policy, and debt redemption scheme. Mr. Natesan had sounded a serious warning that breach of Government's promises was causing great distrust among the people. Sir Dinshaw powerfully endorsed that feeling. He said the cotton industry of India had been kicked at the door of Government in vain for the past thirty years. Japan was to-day killing this industry which was paying so much to Government by way of income-tax and otherwise and was so vital to the needs of the country. "Sir Basil Blackett may deny, even the heavens may deny but I assert that there is a secret commercial treaty between England and Japan which has been standing in your way to impose export duty on cotton," declared Sir Dinshaw Wacha. This disclosure proved very uncomfortable to Government benches and soon whispers passed between Sir Basil and Mr. Chadwick, the Commerce Secretary. Sir Dinshaw further proved the existence of this treaty by stating that when some years ago he wrote a paper on cotton industry of India for the Royal Society of Arts he alluded to this Treaty in his paper but it was taken out by Mr. Digby, Secretary of that Society before it was read. Because Mr. Digby did not want the secret treaty to be disclosed. When Sir Basil Blackett answered this point of Sir Dinshaw, he did not deny the existence of the treaty, but only said that nothing in the treaty prevented Government from imposing export duty but that even if a rupee per bale was imposed it would not bring in more than twenty lakhs a year. He, however, forgot that its imposition was not being urged in the interest of revenue, but for protective purposes. Sir Dinshaw, knowing that Government benches would not respond, told Sir Basil that if the voice of the speaker who represents his warm supporter was not heard it would show that Government used the mindless aim of discussing in the Council of pro-Minto-Morely days, because the Finance Bill was now framed on the basis of discussion in the Assembly and the Council was powerless to do anything in that matter. He did not think that there was any immediate necessity for providing for redemption of debt because there was salt duty which still stood at the certificated level and the postal rates had to be reduced. Touching provincial contributions, Sir Dinshaw said that what Bengal got was only bare justice, but at the same time he put in a plea for revision of the Meston award. He took Sir Umar Hayat Khan to task for his remarks about a national army. What the Council wanted was that the army should be national in the real and larger sense of the term.

Mr. Ramaswamiyas:—How many years should it take?

Sir Dinshaw:—I don't think any honest soldier thinks that will take a thousand years. Let there be not one Dehra Dun College but ten because military education is one of the essential factors in nation-building.

C.O.N.C.'S DEFENCE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that the reasons for reduction in military expenditure were largely due to the strict economy instituted with the assistance of the Income Committee and to the return or normal times compared with what they were some five years ago. Mr. Natesan had referred to the feeling of suspicion that existed throughout the country with regard to the intentions and policy of Government on military expenditure. There was no denying that that suspicion existed and it was one of the greatest difficulties which he and Government had to overcome. He doubted whether they could ever overcome that suspicion. After all they were all suspicious when their interests were in the hands of somebody else whose actual motives and desires they did not fully understand. It was only human nature that there must be some suspicion as to whether their immediate interests would be pushed in the direction they all desired. There was nothing that he could say that would eliminate and overcome the whole of that suspicion. The Government of India had done their best and would continue to do their best to overcome that suspicion and to deserve a little more confidence, but he could not say when they would be entirely able to overcome that doubt. Reference had been made to the visit of himself and Sir B. N. Mitra to London in connection with disputes with the War Office. Here again, there was a suspicion that the interests of India were not perhaps being pushed with the strength that they might have been. Sir B. N. Mitra and himself had fought hard on this matter before higher authorities who could not do everything in their favour. But, the result they were able to achieve would mature to the benefit of India at no distant date. (Applause). Mr. Natesan had asked him (the speaker) to exercise his influence when he went to England to the benefit of India in military matters. Lord

As I foretold the members of the Assembly took the earliest opportunity to raise the question of the Viceroy's mission to England. Mr. Jinnah asked the question but the House Member was determined to give him nothing. He said Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead would discuss "The more outstanding important subjects." What these were he would not say despite considerable heckling by Mr. Ramchandra Rao and only repeated parrot-like the same answer. Mr. Ramaswamiyas Iyengar and Mr. Patel pressed to know whether the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report would be one of the subjects to be discussed and, if so, whether the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the report before the Government is likely to agree to this request. Mr. Jinnah suggested association of an Indian non-official in the London discussions. Sir Alexander Muddiman appeared to treat this suggestion as something horrid, and said that the answer to this was quite obvious.

The publication of the Muddiman Report

and Sagra Report are being looked forward to with considerable interest.

DELHI, March 5.

The following is the concluding portion of the debate on the general Budget in the Council of State:—

Mr. Natesan thanked Government for granting relief in the contribution of Madras but pointed out that that too presidency was still to recover from the disastrous effects of the recent floods. Sir Mahomed Habibullah knew fully well the conditions in South India where great many difficulties were being experienced in granting relief to those affected in the floods, especially in the task of removing the silt which was officially stated was in some places sixteen feet high. There was in Madras a proposal to establish a university for Andhra and the necessity of affording medical relief to the masses was also very great. For all these measures money was required and this grant of 120 lakhs would no doubt be a welcome relief to a certain extent. But the question of Meston award was still a running sore and Mr. Natesan supported the demand for the revision of that award so that the Reforms scheme might be given a fair chance of trial. As soon as the provincial contributions had been wiped off the question of removing the cotton excise duty might be taken up. Mr. Natesan put in a vigorous plea for the establishment of technological institute at some convenient centre as urged by the late Mr. Gokhale several years ago.

A WRONG DUTY.

Sir Arthur Froom in a short speech complimented the Finance Member on the surplus budget. Referring to Mr. Natesan's observations on the army policy, Sir Arthur said that he would be the first to complain of undue extravagance in the Army Department or any other department but the criticisms of Mr. Natesan were a little out of the place when it was so obvious that the Commander-in-Chief was doing all he could to cut down the extravagance. Madras possibly was so happily situated in a great country that it had no fears of an attack from over the border. He complained that Bombay had been left out especially at a time when she wanted money badly. The feeling of Bombay was well expressed by carrying the Adjournment motion in the Legislative Council. The cotton excise duty, he said, was wrong and attempts should be made to reduce it.

Lala Ramaswamiyas hoped at the expiry of the next year there would be a bigger surplus. He did not approve of the manner in which provincial contributions were made. Bengal had been generously treated at the cost of Bombay. Government must fulfil its pledge given by Lord Hardinge with regard to abolition of cotton excise duty. Military expenditure was still very high and the rate of Indianisation in the army was very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail Chowdhry urged among other things the abolition of cotton excise duty and called it utterly unjust.—A.P.

Sir Dewanprasad Sarbadhikari said the discussion in the Council on the budget reminded him of discussions in the Council of pro-Minto-Morely days, because the Finance Bill was now framed on the basis of discussion in the Assembly and the Council was powerless to do anything in that matter. He did not think that there was any immediate necessity for providing for redemption of debt because there was salt duty which still stood at the certificated level and the postal rates had to be reduced. Touching provincial contributions, Sir Dewanprasad said that what Bengal got was only bare justice, but at the same time he put in a plea for revision of the Meston award. He took Sir Umar Hayat Khan to task for his remarks about a national army. What the Council wanted was that the army should be national in the real and larger sense of the term.

Mr. Ramaswamiyas:—How many years should it take?

Sir Dewanprasad:—I don't think any honest soldier thinks that will take a thousand years. Let there be not one Dehra Dun College but ten because military education is one of the essential factors in nation-building.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that the reasons for reduction in military expenditure were largely due to the strict economy instituted with the assistance of the Income Committee and to the return or normal times compared with what they were some five years ago. Mr. Natesan had referred to the feeling of suspicion that existed throughout the country with regard to the intentions and policy of Government on military expenditure. There was no denying that that suspicion existed and it was one of the greatest difficulties which he and Government had to overcome. He doubted whether they could ever overcome that suspicion. After all they were all suspicious when their interests were in the hands of somebody else whose actual motives and desires they did not fully understand. It was only human nature that there must be some suspicion as to whether their immediate interests would be pushed in the direction they all desired. There was nothing that he could say that would eliminate and overcome the whole of that suspicion. The Government of India had done their best and would continue to do their best to overcome that suspicion and to deserve a little more confidence, but he could not say when they would be entirely able to overcome that doubt. Reference had been made to the visit of himself and Sir B. N. Mitra to London in connection with disputes with the War Office. Here again, there was a suspicion that the interests of India were not perhaps being pushed with the strength that they might have been. Sir B. N. Mitra and himself had fought hard on this matter before higher authorities who could not do everything in their favour. But, the result they were able to achieve would mature to the benefit of India at no distant date. (Applause). Mr. Natesan had asked him (the speaker) to exercise his influence when he went to England to the benefit of India in military matters. Lord

As I foretold the members of the Assembly took the earliest opportunity to raise the question of the Viceroy's mission to England. Mr. Jinnah asked the question but the House Member was determined to give him nothing. He said Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead would discuss "The more outstanding important subjects." What these were he would not say despite considerable heckling by Mr. Ramchandra Rao and only repeated parrot-like the same answer. Mr. Ramaswamiyas Iyengar and Mr. Patel pressed to know whether the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report would be one of the subjects to be discussed and, if so, whether the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the report before the Government is likely to agree to this request. Mr. Jinnah suggested association of an Indian non-official in the London discussions. Sir Alexander Muddiman appeared to treat this suggestion as something horrid, and said that the answer to this was quite obvious.

The publication of the Muddiman Report

(Continued on next page.)

PROVISIONS FOR STATIONERY.

NO REDUCTIONS EFFECTED

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Friday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

On Thursday evening Mr. R. G. Soman moved the omission of Rs. 12,000 for registration stores required for photographing documents sent for registration. A great deal of discussion took place both on Thursday and Friday, on this item, as the opponents of the photo process were of the opinion that it was costly, and impractical. It was also stated that the copies taken by this process did not last long, and could not be read without the help of a magnifying glass. The Government members on the other hand were of the opposite view and they objected to the reduction of the grant. In the end the matter was taken to division and the motion for reduction was rejected by a large majority.

After the ten interval Mr. A. G. Joshi moved the reduction of the grant under 16 Stationery and Printing—Provision for Stores—by Rs. 2 lakhs.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir in his reply assured the member that whenever possible stores were purchased in this country. The Department had done well in buying foreign things at reasonable prices, he said. The motion was not pressed and the motion was rejected.

When Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved a reduction of Rs. 2 lakhs from the total provision under Rs. 18,29,000 (Stationery and Printing), Mr. S. S. Dey said he had not moved his motion for a reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs in order to support this item. He complained that there was too much waste in this department and there was room for economy. He feared too much money was spent on printing, for instance a copy of a book was placed on their tables some two or three days ago, giving information about the Council. It was quite unnecessary, as they knew each other better by coming into the Council and making speeches, than from reading the book. The book certainly did not make him better for reading it. He thought it was all in imitation of the British Parliamentary practice. But it was useless, for they knew that they were much too small people to be compared to members of Parliament. They knew their limitations well and knowing them, he thought such information was of little use to them, although the book did contain some information. They could not control the Government here, nor could they do anything, and it was no use comparing the Council with the British Parliament.

Mr. D. R. Patil was of the opinion that Government were in the habit of asking for more money than was warranted by actual expenditure which was smaller and he thought there was much room for economy by cutting down the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said they had already economised to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs and they were trying to be as economical as possible in the matter of their stationery and printing, stores, etc. The motion for reduction was rejected without going to a division.

DEMAND FOR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. C. V. Mehta made a demand for famine relief fund of Rs. 42,69,000. Mr. Mehta spoke at great length and explained the policy of Government in this regard, and said they were using both private and departmental agencies for carrying out permanent works. They had taken steps to store both grass and kadi in considerable quantities in good years, and in many parts of the Presidency they had already stored these for famine purposes. They also proposed sinking wells in the villages on a large scale. Well sinking was a costly thing, he said, and farmers were reluctant to take advantage of tagavi grants for this purpose, as they found that even after spending such a large sum as one thousand rupees they were far from getting water. This reluctance was natural on their part.

Government, however, had been fortunate in engaging the services of a water diviner who had been very successful so far. From newspapers he had come to know that this water diviner, who divined water on scientific lines, had proved to be a success. Major Panton had been engaged by the Government and he would help people in finding water and digging wells. They had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of well-boring machines, both locally made and imported, with which to help the cultivators. Government proposed in the next four or five years to have 200,000 drinking water wells in every village in the Presidency which was suffering from want of good portable water. He did not think that tank irrigation schemes were a success at all and he wanted to know whether small irrigation works should be financed out of famine fund. Fodder storage was likely to give them some profit, and cover the interest on their investment.

Mr. H. D. Sabha said they should not charge interest to the farmers who took loans for sinking wells, for by helping them Government would be relieved of anxiety during a famine.

The Thakors of Kaverda and Mr. S. K. Bole then addressed the House.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

Sriat Kandregula Ramachandra Rao, second editor of "Congress" was released on the 2nd instant from Combarbora jail after serving fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and arrived at Rajahmundry on Friday.

OFFG. GOVERNOR OF
BENGAL

EUROPEAN VS. INDIAN

WILL SIR A. RAHIM BE
APPOINTED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 6. Indians are inured to injustice and if this is to be perpetuated Sir Abdul Rahim stands not the ghost of a chance of being appointed to act as the Governor of Bengal. Although one of the oldest and ablest administrators Sir Abdul Rahim has not yet secured the position and dignity of being a member of the Viceroy's Council. His claim was recently ignored by the Viceroy's non-admittance of him to the last portfolio of his Council. Here, of course, the Viceroy had to choose between an Indian and an Anglo-Indian, but now the question of acting Governorship of Bengal comes between an Indian and a European, between Sir Abdul Rahim, Law Member and Senior Member of the Governor's Council and Sir Hugh Stephenson, Home Member. Already there was a move to depute Sir Abdul Rahim to Geneva with all the professional dignity of an international jurist, but Sir Abdul Rahim is exceptionally clever to understand its significance. He refused to leave the soil of Bengal at a time when for months at least the administrative change in Bengal is expected. As the Senior Member, Sir Abdul Rahim's claim to gubernatorial office is irresistible. If Lord Lytton seriously thinks that an Indian cannot be entrusted with the administration of Bengal even for a brief period and at the same time he feels that an open injustice should not be done by appointing Sir Hugh Stephenson to act as Governor instead of Sir Abdul Rahim, His Lordship may import an English peer to the masnad of Bengal. Anyhow the question of this appointment is seriously engaging public attention and the latest political rumour is that Sir Charles Innes will act as Governor of Bengal.

LYTTON'S ONEROUS TASK.

Lord Lytton before he proceeds to assume the Viceroy's office has an onerous duty to perform, the duty of appointing Ministers. An announcement from Dacca where His Excellency is at present staying is shortly expected and it is very probable that there will be two Ministers for Bengal one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan. Among the probabilities for the Ministry are Nawab Ali Chaudhury, Mr. S. N. Roy and Raja of Santosh. It is stated that before proceeding to Dacca the Governor called Nawab Ali Chaudhury and Maulvi Fazlul Haq and requested the latter to support a Ministry consisting of two members of which Nawab Ali Chaudhury would be one. Maulvi Fazlul Haq has expressed dissatisfaction at the formation of a Ministry in which the Mahomedan community will have only one Member.

LORD READING

LEAVING INDIA ON 10TH APRIL.

DELHI, March 5. His Excellency Lord Reading sails from Bombay by S. S. "Razmah" on Friday the 10th April.—A.P.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE
AREA.

(Continued from page 9.)

Mr. Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, to the Council of the League of Nations and said that it was felt to be important for the British delegate going to an important international gathering to be at least apprised of the flow of sentiment and opinion which prevailed in the House of Commons. He declared that the postponement of the evacuation of Cologne was a very grave step for the Government to have taken and the British public was still unaware of the specific grounds for postponement. The Liberals pressed the Government for the publication of the full report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control regarding German disarmament. They also thought it desirable that Germany should be invited to offer her observations on the report. He was glad to see that the view was shared by Lord Curzon, Conservative Minister. There was another point on which the Liberals felt anxiety, namely the language used by the French Premier which gave colour to the supposition that in the mind of France the evacuation of Cologne was bound up with the general question of French security. The Liberals held that those two questions were entirely separate.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, replying dealt with the evacuation of Cologne. He said that they had not got even now the considered opinion on the points in which Germany was in default, but they knew enough some time ago to know that she was in default and that she was not justified in claiming evacuation on January 10th. Mr. Fisher had asked for publication of the full report of the Inter-Allied Military Commission which was a document of 162 pages. He had no desire to conceal anything if its publication would lead to a solution of the question. The object of the Government was to obtain at the earliest possible moment from the German Government and people the fulfilment of those things which might justly be demanded under the Treaty in order that the contemplated shortening of the period of occupation might take place as early as possible. In regard to giving the German Government the opportunity of presenting their observations to the Allies, Mr. Chamberlain said that he could not speak in the name of the Allies, except after consultation and agreement. But in this matter also, his governing principle would be what course was most likely to render easier the spirit making good of de-

faults which existed and in consequence, the speedy evacuation of the Cologne area. The question of security was of immense and overwhelming importance. The occupation of Cologne rested on the Treaty of Versailles and could be justified only in terms of the Treaty. It could not in the opinion of the British Government be continued except in terms of the clear purposes of the provisions of the Treaty. Referring to the observations made yesterday by Lord Grey who said that security was the masterkey of the difficult problem of Western Europe, Mr. Chamberlain said he could not have occupied the Foreign Secretaryship these few months without feeling that the permanent enemy to Europe to-day was the lack of security everywhere and the fact that no real progress could be made until they could somehow relieve oppressive fears which haunted the waking and sleeping thoughts of statesmen of many countries and gave that measure of security and stability to Europe upon which all progress in human affairs and all commercial and economic prosperity must depend.

GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR A PACT.

Replying to an inquiry by Mr. Fisher about German proposals for a pact, Mr. Chamberlain said that M. Herriot had already informed the French Foreign Affairs Committee that such proposals had been received. His own first knowledge of them was a communication which reached him in a most confidential and secret form a few weeks back. He immediately said he could not receive communications of that kind under the implied pledge that he was not to speak of them to our Allies. The conditions of secrecy imposed at first made him a little suspicious, but the German Ambassador assured him that it was and always had been the intention of his Government to make similar communications to Paris, Brussels and Rome and that was now being done. He welcomed this new move on the part of the German Government and now that they had repeated their proposals to the other Allies he attached the greatest importance to them. It was obviously undesirable that he should enter into details in public and at this stage give the exchange of views between the Allied Governments. The proposals required the most serious consideration. They might have great possibilities in them for peace and the security of the world and they might be the starting point for the real recovery of the European situation. The Government hoped that in this voluntary movement of the German Government there might be found a passage which would lead the way from the unhappy past to a better and more friendly future. Mr. Chamberlain said: We were far nearer the Continent to remain unmoved by what went on there. At periods in our history we had withdrawn ourselves from all European entanglements and there had been moments in the life of our nation when we had been isolated. But no nation could live as we did within twenty miles of the shores of the Continent and remain indifferent to the peace and security of the Continental world. It was surely more impossible today than ever before that we should regard ourselves as protected and separated from the rest of Europe by a narrow strip of sea and to remain indifferent to the entreaties for help. I was not in this spirit that the British Government had acted in the past nor was it in that spirit of selfishness that the Government intended to act now. Our mission, our influence in the world, our greatness, our power to help towards a peaceful solution of the difficulties demand the use of these in removing from the minds of men the shadow of future trouble which haunted our minds and recalled the agonies of a few years ago.

ADMINISTRATION OF SAAR.

Mr. Chamberlain dealt with various other questions raised. In regard to the administration of Saar he said that weighing all circumstances he had come to the conclusion that at present one could not do better than prolong the occupation of the presidency of the Saar Commission. Referring to the question of Danzig Mr. Chamberlain said this would certainly come before the impending meeting of the Council of the League of Nations and he begged the House not to expect him to express any opinion so that he would not be free to join in common decision which after common discussion he might think the right one. He expressed a desire that the restored republic of Poland would cultivate good relations with her neighbours and do all that the power of her greatness could rightly and easily do to make easier the situation which must be difficult and prevent unnecessary difficulties from arising.—B. O. W.

UNWARRANTED ACTION.

LABOUR MOTION AGAINST CHAIRMAN

LONDON, March 5. The Labour members did not return to the Commons during the further debate on foreign affairs, but met and resolved that, while deprecating the persistent obstruction to business, there was no justification for the "peremptory and arbitrary action of Mr. Hope, the Chairman of Committees, in naming Mr. Kirkwood for slight interruptions which were in no way provocative and disorderly." The Executive of the Labour party subsequently decided to lodge a motion to the effect that Mr. Hope acted with undue haste and impatience and that therefore the naming of Mr. Kirkwood was unwarranted. Mr. Macdonald to-morrow will ask Government for an opportunity to discuss the motion which will doubtless be granted immediately.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES" COMMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Comment on Mr. Chamberlain's speech is directed to the cautiousness of the utterance. "The Times" appreciates the dominions' distaste of the protocol and says that it is shared here. The protocol is simply a new and more plausible version of a feeble compromise of the Peace Treaty over the unrealized Rhine Frontier. It declares that on the contrary the suggestion for a wide-

pact as indicated in the German proposals to the Allies must be considered very seriously.—Reuter's Special.

PARIS PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, March 6.

The newspapers here express opinion that Mr. Chamberlain's speech clearly shows that Britain favours the Anglo-Franco-Belgian guarantee pact in which Germany might be associated. They declare that such a pact will be ineffective unless completed by the military arrangement on all frontiers of Germany, whose association in the pact will be useful only if she joined the League of Nations unreservedly.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN LEAVES FOR PARIS

LONDON, March 6.

Mr. Chamberlain has departed for Paris en route to Geneva. At Paris he will meet M. Herriot.—Reuter.

PACT OF GUARANTEE.

M. HERRIOT'S CONDITIONAL
ACCEPTANCE.

PARIS, Mar. 5.

A Havas Agency message says: According to "L'Echo. De Paris" M. Herriot is willing to agree to the German suggestions concerning the pact of guarantee only under the following conditions:—Firstly, conclusion of military agreements between the French, British and Belgian Governments quite independent of the pact; Secondly, Germany's entry into the League of Nations with the acceptance by her of all obligations required by it and thirdly extensive alteration of the German positions regarding the treaties of arbitration with Poland and Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

SECRET COMMERCIAL TREATY

(Continued from previous page.)

Rawlinson assured the House that he would fight for the interests not only of the army in India but India as a whole (applause).

Mr. Dawn of the Burma Chamber of Commerce welcomed the remission of seven lakhs in the contribution of his province because it could go to the relief of some extent, at least the burden imposed on that province by the operation of the Steel Protection Act from which Burma wanted to be excluded but in vain. Burma was faced with a difficulty and required not sympathy, but practical assistance.

Mr. Salathiel Laidlaw said the claim of the most important industry should not have been neglected and cotton excise duty should have been remitted. He said India had enough of commercial jealousies and depreciated introduction of provincial jealousies. He pointed out that while Sir Basil Blackett had himself said down a year ago that payment of discount on loans be spread over a number of years, he had himself this year gone back on that principle by providing for paying off of discount in a lump sum. The speaker pressed that Bombay's view should be put forward in the interests of the whole of India and he complained that Sir Basil Blackett had unnecessarily emphasised in his budget speech that Bombay was pressing retention to 1/4 exchange solely in her interest.

Sir Annamalai Chettiar expressed the hope that the era of deficits was over and that era of hope and progress was ahead.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in a vigorous speech said that he was a warm supporter of Sir Basil Blackett, his exchange policy and his debt redemption scheme. He must say with regret that Sir Basil put cotton in his ears in refusing to hear of the claims of the cotton industry which had been knocking at the door of the Government for the last thirty years. Breach of promise was adding to the distrust of Government and if they were not listened to, it would merely show that the Government came to the Council only when it wanted it to oppose the Assembly. He asserted that export duty on cotton was not put because of secret Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty though Japan's competition was proving the most detrimental.

Sir Basil Blackett assured the House that he listened with much benefit to the opinions expressed in the Council, that no secret treaty prevented them from putting an export duty on cotton but that even at the rate of two rupees per bale the yield to revenue would not be more than forty lakhs. He assured them that the Government would abolish excise duty but so long as it depended on provincial contributions it could not be considered as possessing a real surplus. Moreover the addition of the duty would only postpone the day when remission would be granted to Bombay and the Meston award revised. The recurring surplus that he was budgeting for was only 18 lakhs and not 74 lakhs towards the sinking fund. To reduce the duty would be detrimental to India interests.

Lala Sukhabir Sinha also spoke, on behalf of the United Provinces.—A. P.

INDIAN CATTLE TRESPASS ACT

(Continued from page 8.)

keepers. The following is the full text of the Bill I am going to introduce.

The terms.

A Bill further to amend the Cattle Trespas Act, 1871, amended by Act IX, 1924.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Cattle Trespas Act, 1871, amended by Act IX, 1924, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, in manner hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The Bill may be called the Cattle Trespas (Amendment) Act 1925.
2. In the proviso to section 6 of the Cattle Trespas Act, 1871, inserted by the

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

UNDER AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NATIONAL WEEKS CELEBRATIONS

AND

OPENING OF "CONGRESS HOUSE"

223, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL

AND

ART EXHIBITION

18th to 26th MARCH 1925—DAILY 4 to 11 P.M.

Side Shows, consisting of booths of Indian made goods.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS
AND MUSICAL CONCERTS

WITH DAILY INDIAN BAND

THADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION

TALIMKHANA WITH LEJAM. JUGGLERS DEN AND TRICKS

LADIES' SECTION BY RASHTRVA KANYASHALA—CHILDREN'S CORNER,

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Entrance Fee 4 Annas

A FEW STALLS STILL AVAILABLE FOR INDIAN MADE ARTICLES.

APPLY FOR RENTS TO:

SECRETARY, BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

amending Act, the following words shall be inserted at the end:

"And that the Municipalities to which powers under this section are transferred may appoint their own pound-keepers."

Statement of objects and reasons:—Powers under sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 of the Civic Franchise Act, 1914, are transferred to various Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay. Such Municipalities appoint their own pound-keepers, other than the Police Patrol who is then ex-officio pound-keeper. The Municipality of Dhandhuka appoints their own pound-keeper whereupon the Police Patrol who is ex-officio pound-keeper under the Sub-Judge of Dhandhuka and Ghoghia. The Court declared the Police Patrol as the ex-officio pound-keeper on the strength of the existing proviso to section 5 of the Cattle Trespas Act. The Police Patrols are sometimes Councilors of the Municipalities and the anomalous position of a subordinate of the Municipality, being of the Councilor, arises. The pound-keepers of Municipalities, other than the Police Patrol, have no legal status and the fines recovered by them are illegal unless the Act is amended so as to give the requisite powers of appointing their own pound-keepers to the Municipalities.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following were among the questions asked and answered in the Council:—

Mr. L. S. Chaudhari (East Khandesh District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that a tax of two annas per cart-load of raw cotton is collected at Anahar and Dharangaon in East Khandesh?

(b) If so, who collects the tax, and is the collection sanctioned by Government.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussain: The information is being obtained.

PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Rao Sahab D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many primary teachers in each of the Gujarat districts are drawing Rs. 15 per month.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state why the minimum pay has been reduced to Rs. 15 per month in such cases, and in what direction the saving so effected is intended to be applied.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) The number of primary teachers drawing Rs. 15 per month in each of the Gujarat districts is as follows:—

Ahmedabad nil
Kaira 20
Panch Mahals nil
Broach 18 and
Surat 55

(b) Many of the local board schools were

undermanned and urgently required additional assistants. With Rs. 25 per month, the minimum pay in force for an untrained teacher, it was not possible for the local boards to employ a sufficient number of teachers, even with the help of Government grants. It was therefore decided, in November 1922, to grant permission to the employment in municipal and local board schools of untrained teachers as assistants on pay less than Rs. 25 per month but in no case less than Rs. 15 per month, subject to the following provisions:—

(a) that the concession was used in the case of new entrants only;

(b) that it was not used for the purpose of replacing existing teachers by teachers on lower pay or of paying existing teachers less than their pay at the time;

(c) that the employment of such teachers should be regarded as temporary only, and subject to such conditions as Government might thereafter determine.

It is proposed to utilise the savings resulting from this lowering of the minimum of pay of untrained primary teachers in opening new schools and providing more teachers in existing schools.

COST OF DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. H. B. Shrivastani (Surat District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) what is the total cost of the divisional commissioners, including the rents of Government buildings occupied, pension and leave allowances of the Commissioners and their staff;

(b) what is the total cost of the Commissioner in Sind, including the rents of Government buildings occupied, pension and leave allowance of the Commissioner in Sind and his staff?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) and (b) Information regarding the expenditure on Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions and their staff including the leave allowance of the staff has already been supplied. The buildings occupied by the offices of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, are Government buildings assessed to fetch rent as follows:—

	Rs.	per mensem.
Commissioner in Sind	750	
Commissioner, N.D.	300	
Commissioner, S.D.	150	

The rent of the building leased for the office of the Commissioner, Central Division is Rs. 773 per mensem.

Figures on account of pension of the Commissioners and their staff cannot be furnished as provision for superannuation and retired allowances is made on the basis of past actuals for the whole presidency. The charge on account of leave allowances of Commissioners is fluctuating and depends

on the number and pay of officers actually in leave.

TURF CLUB LICENSE.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state whether they receive any premium or other consideration for annually renewing the license to the Turf Club?

The Honourable Sir Manjiv Harward: There is no license fee, but the Club is subject to the Entertainment Tax.

QUARTERS FOR BOMBAY PORT TRUST OFFICERS.

Mr. S. K. Bole: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any quarters have been built by the Bombay Port Trust for their officers;

(b) if so, for what officers have these quarters been built, and at what cost;

(c) whether any house allowances is granted to higher officers not provided with such quarters, and if so at what rate;

(d) whether any quarters have been built for the subordinate officers and clerks;

(e) if not, whether any housing allowance has been granted to them; and if so, at what rate;

(f) whether any chawls have been built for the workmen in the Port Trust workshop;

(g) whether any resolution regarding the housing accommodation has been submitted by the Port Trust Employees' Union to the Port Trust authorities;

(h) if so, what action has been taken or is intended to be taken by the authorities in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a)

Yes.

(b) Quarters have been built for officers whom it is considered desirable to house near their work and for married officers, whose families are resident with them. The cost of residential quarters for higher officers completed by 31st March, 1924, is about Rs. 21 lakhs.

(c) House allowances are granted to all officers who are not provided with free quarters. (The scale of allowances was given by the Member).

(d) Yes.

(e) If subordinate officers entitled to free quarters are not provided with Port Trust quarters, they are granted a house allowance of 10 per cent. on their pay.

(f) No chawls have been exclusively built for workmen of the Port Trust workshops, but workmen therein employed are eligible for being housed in the chawls erected by the Port Trust for their workmen in general, and some are so housed.

(g) Yes.

(h) The resolution is being considered along with other proposals affecting the accommodation of employees.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY

GOVT. OF INDIA'S FAILURE TO KEEP PROMISES

MILL OWNERS' DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

A Deputation of the Bombay Millowners' Association, consisting of Mr. N. N. Wadia (Chairman), Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Chitambar Parekh, Mr. Gorthaldas D. Patel, (Ahmedabad) and Mr. J. P. Wadia waited upon His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Tuesday last, to urge upon His Excellency the claim of remission of Excise Duty and to request him to represent to the Government of India in the matter.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said—Your Excellency—It is very kind of Your Excellency to have agreed at such short notice to receive to-day a small deputation from our Bombay Millowners' Association. I am glad our friends from the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have also joined us.

As was said so forcibly by my predecessor, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, at the General Meeting, we fully expected that seeing that the Government of India will have a surplus in their Budget they would have acknowledged prior claim of our industry for the remission of the Excise Duty as had been promised by the Government from time to time. The History of this excise duty and the various controversies connected therewith have been well-known to Your Excellency. I think. But the Millowners' Association has prepared a special Book giving the history and the arguments for and against the existence of this duty which have been advanced from time to time, and I have much pleasure in leaving a copy thereof for the information of Your Excellency. I would only therefore in passing make a few observations about the origin and the various pretexts on which the excise duty has been kept on by the Government of India.

In 1896 when the Excise Duty was first introduced, Sir James Westland distinctly stated that this duty was imposed "by conditions required by the Secretary of State and not by conditions which they themselves entirely or independently approved of." Sir Valentine Chisholm similarly in his book on the "Indian Unrest" has said "No measure has done greater injury to the cause of Free Trade in India than this excise duty on manufactured cotton, for none has done more to undermine Indian faith in the principles of justice upon which British rule claims to be based."

Similarly Viceroy's from time to time recognised the injustice of the existence of this duty and in a memorable passage the then Viceroy Lord Hardinge in 1910 said— "I need hardly say that the Government of India have no desire to create controversies here, in England or elsewhere at the present time by the discussion of questions affecting Indian interests; but they are glad to have had the opportunity of placing an official record their views that the import duty on cotton fabrics should be raised and that the excise duty should for the present remain at its actual figure, and an assurance given that it will be abolished as soon as financial conditions will permit."

These words were clear and held out a definite promise.

Further, Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Finance Minister said—

"I will admit all the theoretical arguments against cotton duty. I admit that it is an unhappy history. I admit that it is itself it is not a good tax, because it is a tax on production and not on profits. But I say let us have this tax, if it is only for six months, until the Fiscal Commission can give us a scientific recommendation which will give us money without reproducing the miserable incidence of the present tax."

Soon after the above pronouncement, the Fiscal Commission published their report, unanimously recommending the abolition of the excise duty. So, in the words of Sir Malcolm Hailey, there is no justification for the existence of this duty any longer.

As recently as September last, the Legislative Assembly after a long discussion adopted a resolution recommending the Government in Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty as recommended by a majority of the members of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

Therefore, after the Resolution of the Assembly and knowing that there was a surplus in the hands of Government in the

very difficult time we are passing through, our Association was confident that the Government of India would carry out the promise and repeal the Excise Duty. What was our surprise, when the Budget was issued last Saturday, to see that not a single word was mentioned about the Resolution passed by the Assembly to repeal this duty, and whether the Government of India ever proposed to take into consideration this Resolution either in this Budget or even the next. The Hon'ble the Finance Member is so silent in the matter that we cannot help but feel that it is not his intention ever to take out this obvious duty from our industry in spite of the facts that the Government of India had promised us the repeal ever since 1910 and thus recognised our claim, a claim which he never even referred when citing the various possible claimants to the surplus, a claim promised long before the Reforms and provincial contributions were ever thought of.

Sir, seeing this position, our industry has only to face the situation as it finds itself in. So far our Association has been very unwilling to take any steps either to reduce wages of the Millhands or work short time, as they fully expected that the Government of India would carry out the promises made. (The Association now has been left no choice but to face the situation as it finds itself in with a view to put the position clearly before you that we asked Your Excellency to receive this deputation.

NOT AGAINST LANCAHIRE.

Sir, it has been acknowledged even by the Finance Member that there was no competition between Lancashire cloth and cloth manufactured by Indian Mills. Even Sir Edward Stockton, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce acknowledged this fact and stated that the agitation of Indian Millowners against the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty was directed not against Lancashire, but chiefly against Japan who is competing with them. I spoke at length last Monday about the competition we have to face from Japan. That country imports its raw cotton from India, takes it to Japan, manufactures it into yarn and cloth, ships it back to Bombay and after paying a duty of 5 per cent. on yarn or 11 per cent. on cloth undersells us at our very doors to such extent that at the price at which it is competing with us in Bombay, we cannot manufacture yarn or cloth at a profit. If that is the position in the Bombay market, you can imagine how much more severe the competition is in markets like Calcutta, Madras and other Indian ports where the Japanese can import direct at the same rate of freight from Japan as they can to Bombay, while we have to pay, in addition to the Bombay price, heavy rail freight from Bombay to these markets, and even more so in markets like Levant. I gave details of the price of some of the goods of that country which is competing with us. I also gave a statement to show how Japanese imports are increasing. I further stated the handicaps we were placed in—higher wages we pay to our workmen, which are about two and a half times were in 1914, shorter hours of work viz. 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week, and others due to various other restrictive legislation which has been imposed on us by the Government of India. Our Association, as you are well aware, Sir, is anxious to do everything possible to ameliorate the conditions of the workpeople and to meet the wishes of the Government of India, but if we carry out these obligations imposed on us, we ask in fairness that we should not be exposed to unfair competition from countries which work not for 10 hours a day but 22 hours a day in two shifts, which employ even women labour at night, and which do not pay their workmen the same rate of wages as we do.

In spite of the clever remarks made by the Finance Member, I would like him to carefully study how far Japanese Exchange of Rs. 12 for 100 Yen at present (against normal 150) help on this competition of Japan against us and how far, his whole Exchange Policy with a view to fixing Exchange at 1/6 would affect our industry and owing to Japanese depreciated Exchange how far we are seriously threatened by this competition.

OUR ONLY HOPE.

Sir, it therefore behoves the members of our Association to see how we can withstand this competition. Our only hope in the repeal of the Excise Duty has been shattered. The only other course that is left for us is either to reduce wages or work short time in these difficult days. The stocks of yarn and cloth are accumulating week after week and unless we reduce prices we cannot dispose them of even at a loss. As will be seen from the Balance sheets of various Companies that are being issued lately, (perhaps Your Excellency has seen some of them) the bulk of the Mills have made heavy losses in 1924 and some that have made a little profit are hardly able to cover their depreciation charges.

The Committee of the Association will watch the situation from day to day very carefully, and if compelled—and they have got no other course open—they only they would proceed to ask the workmen to share their misfortune and agree to a reduction of wages or work short time. A reduction of wages will enable us to meet Japanese competition better than going short time which would only relieve our stocks, but will increase our working costs. The alternative will then be for us either to work 2 days a week short time or ask for a reduction of 20 per cent. on the present wages. As I have said above, only if compelled, the Committee will then leave to the votes of the members of our Association to decide what course to adopt.

Your Excellency will say that if we adopt any of these courses, then there is sure to be strike and trouble in the City of Bombay as well as unemployment. But, Sir, in view of the Japanese competition and the difficult times we are passing through, we will have no other alternative but to ask our workmen to make a sacrifice to allow us to pass through this period if we are to survive. If they do not agree to that and go on strike, then we will have to be prepared to take the consequences. Your Excellency must not then blame us that we have taken this step without consulting your Government. We are very sorry the necessity is in sight for taking this step. We wish it hadn't as up to now we were living in hopes that the repeal of the Excise Duty would have enabled us not to ask this

Millhands to make any sacrifice from their wages.

I would like to point out to the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India that he has conveniently forgotten that the surplus in the Budget is due largely to the Excise duty paid by our industry in this Presidency which has been paid in former years out of profits when we did make profits, but this year, paid out of capital or savings, and also due to the large amount of income tax and super tax obtained from this Presidency in previous years, and if it had not been for revenue from this Presidency the Government of India would not have been able to give away contributions to other Provinces out of their surplus income which they have derived principally from this Presidency.

Mr. J. A. Kay, adding to what had been said by Mr. Wadia, laid emphasis on the fact that the Japanese were not observing the Convention which were passed in 1919 at the International Labour Conference at Washington regarding the hours of labour, especially the 60 hour week, and laid stress that the Millowners' Association had addressed the Government of India on this matter, and asked the representatives going from this country to take up this matter at the International Conference to be held this year as to why the Japanese having subscribed to this Convention were not observing the same. But the Government of India in the usual way had said that for diplomatic reasons they could not interfere or force a friendly nation to carry out a Convention which they had agreed to. It was most unsatisfactory and unfair therefore that we should be forced to observe a convention which our competitors were not carrying out.

AHMEDABAD ENDORSES.

Mr. G. I. Patel, M.L.C. on behalf of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, endorsed every word of Mr. Wadia, and added that they in Ahmedabad had reduced wages of workmen in 1923 by 1/16, but had promised the Labour Union that they would not further reduce the wages unless the Bombay Mills also reduced. But now seeing that the competition was severe which they themselves felt in Ahmedabad, if the Bombay Millowners take the step of reducing the wages of workmen, they would have to follow suit if they are to preserve the industry. Therefore as Mr. Wadia had said, there might be trouble in Ahmedabad as well as in Bombay, and he endorsed what Mr. Wadia said that the Government of Bombay should not blame them if strikes occur. Adjournment motion was moved in 1924 in the Bombay Council regarding the prolonged Bonus Strike at Bombay and it was fortunately talked out. If further strikes occur owing to reduction of wages blame will be laid on the shoulders of the Government and Millowners.

Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala both endorsed all that had been said by the previous speakers. Mr. Saklatvala specially drew attention to the fact that a sum of 341 lakhs had been wiped out from the Government of India revenue on account of loan to Persia in this year which might have been spread over a number of years. Sir also a further sum of 82 lakhs, discount charges in respect of loan. His Excellency might therefore represent to the Government of India in the matter and see if there cannot be a wiped off in 4 or 5 years, so that there would be a surplus to enable them to repeal the Excise Duty.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency at the outset, thanked the members for coming and putting before him plainly the facts of the case as they have done. In any grievance or difficulty connected with the textile industry of Bombay, he was always glad to receive deputation and hear the views of the two Associations connected therewith, and he was therefore glad that they had approached him direct on the matter. He further pointed out that it was not a surprise as Mr. Wadia had said to the two Associations only, but to him as well as to his Government also that no relief was given to the Bombay Presidency in the shape of Provincial contributions or in the shape of Excise Duty, while all the other Provinces were going to derive benefit from the surplus which practically the Bombay Presidency had helped to build up. He said that out of the total revenue of 2.10 crores from Excise Duty, nearly 1.80 crores or more than 80 per cent. were contributed by the Bombay Presidency. Further out of a total revenue of 17 crores for income tax and super tax, nearly 6 crores were contributed by this Presidency, and it is these large contributions given from this Presidency that had enabled the Finance Member to show a surplus, and if therefore any relief was to be given, this Presidency was certainly entitled to prior consideration.

As regards the Excise Duty, His Excellency was very sympathetic with the deputation, but said that as this was an imperial matter, he could not very well touch on the merits of the case. The industry however had his personal sympathy in the matter. He knew that the industry was suffering from Japanese competition and the facts Mr. Wadia had placed before him would be conveyed by him to the Imperial Government. But he would suggest the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Association should jointly send through the Governor of Bombay a representation to be forwarded to the Government of India. He further added that he hoped the position of the industry would improve, and it would not necessitate asking the workmen to agree to a reduction of wages or going on short time. But if such a step had to be taken by the two Associations then he advised that the Committee of both Associations should take into consultation first the principal workers of their Mills and the Head Jobbers, and if possible the labour leaders of the various Unions, and ask them to co-operate with them in the difficult times and thus, if possible, avoid any strike, and he hoped that no strike would occur if the workmen were properly approached in this way.

In conclusion, His Excellency said that he would forward any official representation of the views of the two Associations to the Government of India, when received, but mentioned that he was in constant communication with the Viceroy on these and other matters affecting Bombay, which arose out of the Imperial Budget.

THE RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—I shall thank you to publish the following in your paper. The perusal of the amendments proposed by the Government in the Bombay Gazette will give some food for thought to the owners of the old premises how their elementary rights are jeopardized and trampled upon. The authority is simply playing a double game of taking from one hand what is given from the other as the vernacular proverb says "amb tumara hukam amara". As a bait Government propose a sliding scale of increase from 30 to 60 per cent. but the question is who is going to profit thereby? Certainly not the middle class, and this will only burden the coffers of wealthy aristocrats, whose pockets are already overburdened. I hope the Government will at least try to reverse the sliding scale of increase and make it "vice versa", so that the middle class who live from hand to mouth and are under heavy debt may reap the benefit. Besides, Government want to pile one more trouble on the injuries already inflicted by them by instigating the tenants to withhold the payment of the rent for a period extending over two months. Suppose the tenants, withholding payment of the rent for more than two months run away, in that instance will Government come to the succour of the owners of the old premises and give an undertaking to fill up the gap of loss sustained by the house-owners? The Rent Act was simply passed as an emergency measure which was to die its natural death six months after the war was over, but what do we find to-day that Government instead of repealing the obnoxious measure suggest alterations and modifications which are quite detrimental to the elementary personal rights of the house-owners, thus keeping the Damocles' sword hanging over their heads for ever. The other point of consideration which has been left sight of by the authority is, why the new owners in the old premises should be given the protection, and thus put a cut on the source of income of the landlords.

The third thing to consider is why the authority does not make liberal offer to the tenants who require protection to make use of the Development chawls which are lying vacant, and if they persist and refuse to take advantage of the facilities, then where is the necessity of granting them relief? One can readily understand that the tenants residing in the old premises do not want to quit as they can enjoy every sort of facilities re. light, space, accommodation, etc., which they cannot get elsewhere in the new premises even by paying double the rent. Yours, etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

DEVELOPEMENT CHAWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—The people of Bombay ought to feel grateful to Mr. Nariman for his fearless night in the Council in regard to the Bombay Development Department, a subject which he has made his own. There is no doubt that the people's money has not been spent in accordance with the wishes of the people; otherwise there would not have been people outside it, either in the Council or outside it. Here in this letter I want to deal with one aspect of the B. D. D. which appears to me to be of great public importance, inasmuch as people's money is lying idle in the shape of unoccupied buildings in the Worli section about which I happen to possess some first-hand information. There are in all 121 chawls in that section, each consisting of 30 rooms. A few of these chawls are still under construction while the remaining have been completed, and handed over to the Land Manager. And in such a circumstances it is not surprising to see that only 11 chawls have been occupied—and that too only partially—since the opening ceremony of the chawls was performed by Sir George Lloyd two years ago. If all the completed chawls had been occupied, then the B. D. D. would have realised thousands of rupees during these two years. As is well-known about a crore of rupees has already been invested there and hence the public has every right to inquire from Sir Lawrence Hepper as to how much money has so far been realised from monthly rents. My point is that the amount realised is simply negligible because so many chawls have been allowed to remain unoccupied for such a long time past.

The other day I went to Worli and made certain inquiries personally which go to show that the people there are loth to occupy them for, as they allege, the rents are too exorbitant. At present the range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. Well, the Worli chawls are situated in the vicinity of the city gutter and at a great distance from the Railway Station. The poor people who reside in that remote locality, remain without the advantages accruing from train and tram services, and hence they urge that the demand for heavy rents is not reasonable at all. Looking to the inconveniences under which they labour, it is but meet that the rents should be reduced to a reasonable pitch. In my opinion they should range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The Department will be a loser by keeping the chawls empty, which is the case since the time their opening ceremony was performed. I think the Council members must press for the reduction of rents in the Worli section. It is clear that the poor people, especially the workmen and labourers, are unable to pay so much rent and if the rents are not reduced then they will continue to refuse to avail themselves of the so-called "blessings" which the B. D. D. wants to confer on them. In conclusion I request the Council members interested in the development of Bombay to inspect the Worli section and satisfy themselves as to the huge number of chawls lying barren—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHY.

The committee appointed by the Madras Government to draw up the Madras Apprenticeship Bill relating to the Industries Committee's recommendations has finished its labours and draft bills prepared by it are now published for general information.—A. P.

"BUILD UP CHARACTER."

DR. MACKICHAN'S ADVICE.

CHRISTIANS' FAREWELL MEETING.

A representative gathering of Indian Christians was present in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, on Friday evening to accord a hearty send-off and farewell to Rev. Dr. Mackichan on the eve of his departure to Scotland. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association and presided over by Mr. Beawal. Prominent among those present were Principal Mackenzie, Rev. R. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bryant, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Mr. Christie, Mr. Beem, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Ward and Miss Thomson.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of hymns, after which the President, requested Rao Bahadur Athavale to address the gathering.

Mr. Athavale said that they all knew that they had assembled there to bid farewell to Dr. Mackichan, but the speaker would prefer to put it in other words, viz., to wish good-bye to Dr. Mackichan, that is to say, "God be with you." During the last 46 years that Dr. Mackichan had been in India, the power for good that he had wielded had been enormous and he (the speaker) would not be embarrassed the Doctor be referring to it over and over again. One of the prominent Christians had once said that no meeting of Indian Christians was complete without the presence of Dr. Mackichan, but the speaker went still further and said that no meeting of the citizens of Bombay was complete without the personality of the Doctor to inspire and guide its deliberation.

Mr. Athavale then requested Dr. Mackichan to convey two messages from the Indian Christians to Missionary Societies at home, viz., that they (Indian Christians) in India were not advocating the cause either of the Anglican Church or of the Presbyterian Church or of the Congregational Church, but of the Indian Christian Church for which they longed so eagerly. Another message was to tell the Mission Societies how much they grieved at the departure of Dr. Mackichan.

Mr. Beem said that he had very great pleasure in recording and endorsing what had already been said by Mr. Athavale. He wished to repeat one short simple sentence that conveyed all that he wished to convey and that was "God be with you."

Dr. Mackichan was then garlanded and presented with a bouquet, after which Dr. Mackichan rose to address the gathering.

DR. MACKICHAN'S SPEECH.

Dr. Mackichan said that it was difficult for him to give adequate expression to the feelings that had been awakened in his mind by all that Mr. Athavale had said of him that he was inclined not to believe what Mr. Athavale had said. But Rao Bahadur Athavale was a man of honour and a gentleman and that he was prompted to indulge in exaggeration out of his affection and true regard. It was a sad thing to part with friends, but if there was any good that mitigated the sadness of parting, it was the consciousness that one carried throughout life of the remembrance of what one's friends had said of him out of affection and true regard.

Referring to the question of the Indian Christian Church, Dr. Mackichan said that he was not long in India before he began to realise that what they wanted in India was not Churches belonging to different sections, but one Church where they could bring the contribution of converted men and women. That was the experience of many missionaries and that was what all missionaries must and ought to feel. The fact of there being different sects was not an ideal state for the development of Christianity, but it was a transitional stage leading to something grander and more abiding. They were getting nearer the ideal, and he longed for the day when that desired goal was reached.

The only way to exert influence was to be true and great in all that they did and the surest way to lose it was to seek it or to try to seek the secret of it. "Be true to yourself. Show that you act squarely and fairly towards all the rich and the poor."

Continuing Dr. Mackichan said that the cause of the unity of Indian Christians should be nearer the heart of every Indian Christian. He knew that their differences had hindered the progress of Christianity in the land. He was a Presbyterian and a British convinced Presbyterian yet he felt that it was the people of India who had to decide the form of worship and Church Government in accordance with the genius of the Indian people. These were only outward forms in which they must enjoy liberty. Where there was the spirit of Lord there was true devotion, no matter what form of worship or Church Government they followed. What they were concerned to see was to bring the people of the country into closer and closer connection with the spirit of their master.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS TO BUILD UP CHARACTER.

Proceeding Dr. Mackichan desired to see a larger number of Christian students in their colleges. He wanted a larger body of Christian students to take advantage of higher study and education. Even the poorest Christian boy if God had given him parts as they termed in Scotland he should be helped to get the advantage of higher education and study. But all of them could not ever aspire to get higher education, but what he expected of them was to build up character. There was nothing that could ever compare in value with character. "If you ask me the secret of any kind of influence, it is in character," said Dr. Mackichan, and this is what I would ask you to

WHY SUFFER from STOMACH TROUBLES?

Experience shows that stomach and liver troubles—indigestion, pains after eating, flatulence, biliousness and constipation—can be banished and prevented by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. For over fifty years, it has been the trusted family medicine in countless homes for the prevention and relief of those very ailments. The Syrup is a herbal tonic of unequalled efficacy and world-wide repute. Test it to-day!

TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP Sold also in Tablet Form

WIRELESS.

"HULLO, EVERYBODY!"

Is the call the World's Broadcasting stations send when they commence giving concerts and news.

You can answer to it by listening in at one of our Powerful Receiving Sets on which European stations come in easy. You may build up your own Set if you like—

We furnish all the parts and diagrams needed.

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Makers of high grade Telephones and Switchboards.

175, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE. CHAIRMAN—L. LAJPAT RAI.

The most up-to-date and popular Life Office in India.

HAS ACHIEVED RECORD SUCCESS

Over 1500 proposals of value over 28 Lakhs received in first 10 months of working.

TAKE A LAKSHMI POLICY.

YOU GAIN ALL-ROUND.

No Vexatious Restrictions. Liberal and Sympathetic Treatment.

Apply for terms to—

PL. K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

MESSRS. S. A. MALVI & Co., KHADIA, AHMEDABAD.

achieve. Build up your character so that Indian Christians could be relied upon and trusted. There is your way. March onwards and show to your countrymen and the world what Christianity has done for you. You will thus draw more men to the saviour. That has drawn you towards Him."

Dr. Mackichan assured the audience that he would convey their messages to the Missionary Societies over there and press their with all the urgency that he could command. Dr. Mackichan reciprocated the wish expressed by Mr. Athavale on behalf of Indian Christianity.

Mr. Beawal, the President, in a suitable speech rounded off the proceedings of the evening.

The meeting terminated with singing of hymns and benediction by Principal Rev. Mackenzie.



FRUCTOSAL
Fountain of Health.

The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical efficient laxative and digestive. Suits the market, that acts as a tonic and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.

Available everywhere
Manufacturers:
E. TOSSE & Co. (Germany)
Sole Agents for India:
B. G. JACK & Co.
Opposite N. POWELL & Co.
Bombay 1 Phone No. 4121.

NEVER MIND THE HEAT

HERE IS A COOLING SMOKE



Mars' Competition (Turkish)

Re. 1/- per tin of 50

Standard medium

Re. 1/- per tin of 100

To be had from all the Leading Tobacconists.

VAIDYARATNA
PANDIT D. GOPALACHARLU A.V.S., A.M.B.'s
—AYURVEDIC—

PLAGUE REMEDIES

HAIMADIPANAKAM or the AYURVEDIC plague Fever Mixture (REGISTERED) per set
SATADHOUTA GHRITA or the Ayurvedic plague Bubo ointment Rs. 2-2-0.
MANAGER, AYURVEDASRAMAM,
Tel. Add.—PANDIT-Madras: 151, Govindappa Naick Street, G. T., MADRAS



"GARCEDYL"

(TRADE NAME REGISTERED.)

A pure and elegant product of the

ARCHER LABORATORIES

An ideal non-irritating Antiseptic tonic for Intestines and Lungs Purifies Blood, Soothes the Nervous system.

SPECIALLY INDICATED IN

Influenza, Phthisis, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Rickets and Convulsions.

Obtainable at all respectable Chemists.

Sole Agents:—

Messrs. G. S. RANADE & Co., Bombay

Sole Distributors:—

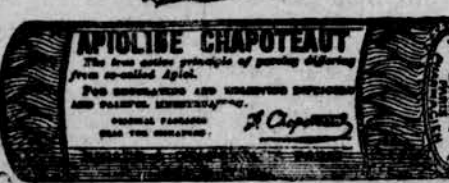
Messrs. The Eastern Mercantile Co.

Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT



LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE: 8, Rue Vivienne PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY—MURDER.

RIVAL LINGAYAT FACTIONS COME TO BLOWS.

Dodhasanganda Ninganganda and others. Appellants accused. versus. Imperator. Respondent.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice and Justice Coyaji).

These were two criminal appeals against the decision of Mr. V. M. Fieries, Sessions Judge of Dhule, convicting the appellants of an offence under section 302 read with section 149 I. P. Code and sentencing each of the accused appellants to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case were as follows:—Madalgeri is a township in the taluka of Ron where violent crime is deplorably common. Many Lingayats live in Madalgeri and are divided into two factions. The head of one of these factions was Shivarudra. The head of the other faction is Dadhasanganda. The appellants were accused of a crime committed in the village of Madalgeri.

No. 3. Between these factions there was inveterate enmity and implacable feud. The immediate cause of the outbreak was this. Once a year there is a festival during which the village deity is drawn in procession upon a palanquin. There are two palanquins attached to this car. One is manned by one faction and one by the other. Shortly before the occasion several members of Dadhasanganda's faction because of an assault upon Shivarudra found themselves in jail. This was a triumph for Shivarudra and his party. They resolved to celebrate it at the ensuing festival. Shivarudra himself was determined to make a good figure at the fair. On the 12th January he went to market at Jalgaon. He took with him his son Virbhadra and his daughter Marutaba. They bought new clothes and the means to make a feast. On the road from Jalgaon to Madalgeri Dadhasanganda's faction met them and they were severely mistreated. But this affair forms the subject of another and separate charge. Yemaya a Mussalman who also had been to Jalgaon saw the attack on Shivarudra's party by accused No. 3 and his party. He ran towards Madalgeri and on the way he met Giryappa who ran to Madalgeri and delivered his message to Mahadappa Magadappa Rudragoud and Mallappa. These four set out in great haste for the scene. They were in such haste that they ran headlong and unwarmed into the midst of the 35 accused. They attempted to escape but were surrounded. Mallappa was killed on the spot and the other three were severely wounded. Mahadappa alone returned to Madalgeri and narrated the whole story to the Havildar. The learned Sessions Judge agreeing with the Assessors acquitted 16 accused and as regards the 19 accused observed:—"I have examined the case of each of the remaining nineteen one by one. The greater part of them have been seen in the assembly both before and after the killing of Mallappa. At the scene by three witnesses at least. All of them were well-known by sight and name to all of these witnesses. All of them by their conduct after the affair gave evidence of conscience. They all absented themselves from their ordinary resorts. Diligent search was made but it was many days before the first of them could be apprehended. The first of them was apprehended on 11th February from the assessors the learned Sessions Judge therefore found the remaining 19 accused guilty of the offence under section 302 read with section 149 I. P. Code and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years.

These 19 convicted accused preferred appeals to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel and pleaders on either side, dismissed both the appeals.

Counsel Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. E. A. Jhaverkar appeared for the appellants. Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the remaining 19 accused.

The Hon. Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

DECREE FOR RS. 16,275.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. Plaintiffs. (In Liquidation) versus. Vithaldas Thakoredas. Defendant.)

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 16,275 in respect of various forward contracts for the purchase and sale of silver for May 1923 Settlement. The defendant admitted this claim but stated that he was entitled to set off against that amount a sum of Rs. 14,000 which he alleged became due to him by the plaintiff in respect of transactions in silver for the 1923 Settlement. The defendant brought in Court Rs. 2,275 being the balance of the amount which he stated he was liable to pay to the plaintiffs. On 27th April, 1923, the plaintiff Bank closed its doors in Bombay and put up a notice on the Bank premises. On 28th April, 1923, the defendant purported to close the said contract for Jeth Settlement. The defendant alleged a custom of the market under which he stated he was entitled to close the transaction of a party who suspended payment. The plaintiff Bank contended

that they had at no time expressed their unwillingness or inability to perform the said contract for Jeth Settlement; that the suspension of payment by them and the closing of the doors of the Bank in respect of the dealings of the Bank as Bankers—that at the bullion merchants with whom they had dealings for Jeth Settlement, wrongfully contained and closed the Bank's transactions for Jeth Settlement immediately after 27th April 1923; that notwithstanding a circular addressed and sent by the Bank to all the said merchants, whereby the Bank denied the right of the merchants to close the transactions the merchants persisted in their attitude and that therefore the Bank was obliged from performing those contracts on the due date and with the result that no liability was incurred in law by them in respect thereof. The defendant had raised certain further questions as to whether even if he was not entitled to close the contract on 28th April 1923, the plaintiff bank had not committed a breach of the contract on the due date under the Rules of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, subject to which rules the said contract for Jeth Settlement had been made and thus had become liable to the defendant. His Lordship in the course of his judgment observed that the really important question in the counter-claim was whether the defendant was entitled to close the contract for Jeth Settlement on 28th April 1923. His Lordship said that the defendant could succeed in this contention only if he proved that by the custom of the bullion market it was one of the conditions of the contract that in the case of either party ceasing to pay his debts in the usual course of business or becoming incapable of paying them, the other party to the contract was entitled to close the outstanding transactions whether the due date had arrived or not.

Admittedly there was no rule in the printed rules and regulations of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. providing for the closing of the contracts in the case of suspension of payment by one of the parties to the contract. The rules of the Bullion Exchange dealt in detail as to the rights and liabilities of the parties to a contract but no rule as to the alleged custom was included in the said rules. It was however open to the defendant to prove that although a rule as to the alleged custom was not embodied in the printed rules such a custom of the market existed. In his Lordship's opinion the Court would not be justified in giving effect to any such alleged custom unless it was strictly proved. In law a party to a contract was not entitled to contend that by reason of the insolvency of the other party, the other party had disabled himself from performing the contract so as to entitle the first party to put an end to the contract. The authorities showed that the alleged custom must be such that people dealing in the Bullion Market had followed the custom under certain definite circumstances and not vaguely according to the convenience or expediency of the parties in respect of particular merchant or any particular transaction.

The evidence given by defendant's witnesses merely showed that on a merchant's failure to carry out the contract on the expiry date the other merchants in the market had purported to close the outstanding transactions for the next Valdaya. No attempt had been made to prove that a particular merchant failed and that in consequence of such failure all the merchants dealing with him closed their transactions. His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that no definite custom as alleged by the defendant had been proved by him. His Lordship held that the alleged closing of the contract by the defendant, before the due date was wrong and that the plaintiff Bank was entitled to put an end to the contract. It was also contended by the defendant that as a matter of fact the plaintiffs had not put an end to the contract and therefore it was the plaintiffs' duty to tender the silver on the due date and having failed to do so, the defendant was entitled to sue them for damages. On this point His Lordship observed that as far as the defendant was concerned, the authorities showed that unless and until the defendant returned his refusal to perform the contract, such refusal would stand till the due date and the plaintiff Bank would be justified, because of the refusal standing, not to do anything in its part if it did not want the contract to be performed. Further it was a principle of law underlying all actions for damages for breach of contract that the party who claims damages must show that at the due date he was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract. In this case the defendant being so ready and willing was not entitled to any damages.

In his Lordship's opinion, on the facts of the case, the defendant was not entitled to claim any damages at all in respect of the Jeth Settlement.

His Lordship accordingly decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs and dismissed the defendant's counter claim.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT ELECTIONS.

SUCCESS OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

A compromise was arrived at among the candidates standing for the District and Taluka Local Boards of the Bombay Suburban District. Withdrawing of candidatures were effected by the candidates as per the terms of the compromise; and as for the withdrawals only as many candidates remained as there were seats on the boards, the Returning Officer declared them elected as being unopposed with the result that no elections took place on the 20th February 1925 for both the Bombay Suburban District and the South Salsette Taluka Local Boards.

Under the terms of the compromise the Congress Party has secured five seats out of the total of seven elected seats of the South Salsette Taluka General Constituency and the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, and four seats on the South Salsette Taluka Local Board out of the eight elected seats.

It is a matter of deep sorrow that one of the Congress Party candidates Mr. Vinyak Damodar Jogekar of Madad, who as duly elected to the South Salsette Taluka Local Board, died a few days back. The Congress Party may put up a candidate of its own to contest the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jogekar.

Thanks are due to all the candidates and the other workers for the spirit they showed in bringing about a cordial settlement in connection with the elections, which if they fought would have entailed a big expense and trouble on all concerned.

The following is the list of the candidates who have been declared elected:—

The Bombay Suburban District Local Board South Salsette General Constituency. (1) Mr. S. S. Naik, B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., (Congress Party); (2) Mr. T. M. Ardhi, L.M.E., (Congress Party); (3) Mr. G. Moisheri, (Congress Party); (4) Mr. Averbhai Ramji, (Congress Party); (5) Mr. H. Chemburkar, (Congress Party); (6) Mr. T. W. Almeida; (7) Mr. J. M. Gratias. The Ambernath Constituency.—(1) Mr. E. Golmes.

The South Salsette Taluka Local Board.—(1) Mr. T. M. Pardhi, L.M.E., (Congress Party); (2) Mr. B. G. Bhide, (Congress Party); (3) Mr. V. D. Jogekar, (Congress Party); (4) Mr. W. T. Patil, (Congress Party); (5) Mr. S. N. Patil, (Congress Party); (6) Mr. M. D. Gonsalves; (7) Mr. M. N. Dave.

30 MILES TO THE GALLON : : : 58 MILES PER HOUR : : : FROM 5 TO 25 MILES IN 8 SECONDS. UPTO 20,000 MILES ON A SET OF TYRES

Driving the new GOOD MAXWELL yourself, it will not take you a half hour to discover how wonderfully Chrysler engineers have carried out their conception of Superior Four-Cylinder performance.

This group of men, who by their unexampled achievement with the six-cylinder Chrysler, won the tribute of an industry, have now developed in the GOOD MAXWELL a new degree of four cylinder power, speed and flexibility and vibrationless operation which even surpass these already well-known Maxwell qualities.

The Good MAXWELL

The Royal Blue Good Maxwell Tourer (Duco finish—Full Balloon Tyres) .. Rs. 4,250/-
The Red Sports (already so well-tried) .. 4,950/-
The Chrysler Six Phaeton .. 6,500/-
(Disc Wheels on the Royal Blue Maxwell and the Chrysler Rs. 50/- Extra)

SOLE AGENTS:—

The Automobile Co. Ltd.

5-12, Queen's Road, ... BOMBAY.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvelous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonorrhea, tism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing rheumatism, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W. 4, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

THE "INDIAN REVIEW."

SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER.

Messages of Congratulation

Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Lord Olivier, Viscount Goschen, Lord Sinha, Lord Clyd, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. H. Aga Khan, Lord Willingdon, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Bessant, Lord Riddell, Sir Valentine Chirol, Dr. Leonard Courtney, Sir Stanley Reed, Prof. Vaswani and others.

Special Articles by

Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir J. C. Bose, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Md. Shafi, Dr. Spooner, Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Valentine Chirol, Dr. Modi, Dharma-pala, Lajpat Rai, Mr. Andrews, Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami, Mr. Glyn Barlow, Dr. J. H. Cousins and others.

Portraits and illustrations.

Prices Re. One. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 only.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of The "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., G. T., Madras.

Should you Require

THE BEST, THE LATEST, THE MOST UP-TO-DATE AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES IN VARIOUS STYLES AND PATTERNS, IT WILL BENEFIT YOU TO CONSULT

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

HORNBY ROAD (Opp. Whiteways)

AND

219, KALBADEVI ROAD

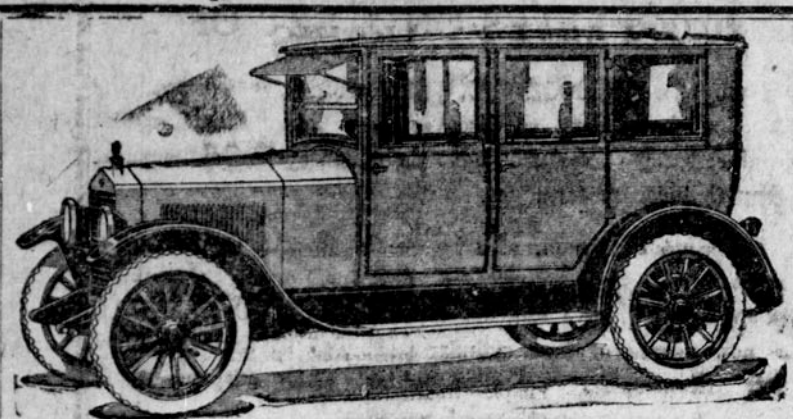
SUN AND GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



LARGEST VARIETY OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE WORKS.



A progressive Indian Enterprise worth being patronised by all owners of Motor cars and Auto-dealers.

Regarding efficient Work, Economic management and Guaranteed satisfaction to the customers, the ATLAS AUTOMOBILE WORKS, stand second to none.

BECAUSE,

The Proprietor's MOTTO IS:— Maximum of SATISFACTION to the CUSTOMERS at the Minimum of COST.

A TRIAL IS, THEREFORE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

For further particulars, please refer to the

PROPRIETOR:— **F. B. KHESHWALLA,**

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY No. 7.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE WORKS.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS, :

COACH-BUILDERS, BODY-BUILDERS

REPAIRERS AND DEALERS IN :

ALL ACCESSORIES & AUTO-STORES

: : SPECIALISTS IN : :

HIGH CLASS PAINTING & C. :

C. P. NOTES.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 4.

The first meeting of the Inter-University Board, recommended by the Indian Universities Congress held at Saun in May last year, will be held from 25th to 28th, both days inclusive. Eleven out of fifteen Indian Universities have agreed to join the Board. Owing to non-participation of the Calcutta University arrangements are in progress to hold the session at Bombay. The Government of India will pay as a special case on this occasion travelling allowances to nominated representatives of Indian Universities. Rao Bahadur M. R. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, Nagpur, will in all probability represent Nagpur University on the Board.

The final match in connection with the Dutt Chaudhri Memorial Shield Tournament in which 11 teams were participating was played yesterday evening between the Independents and Anwarul Islam A. on the Arsenal Ground. There was a large crowd present to witness the game. After a hard fight the Independents won by three goals. Sir Benin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University awarded the trophy to the winners.

IRRIGATION IN C. P.

The Administration Report of the Irrigation Department, C. P., for the year 1923-24 shows that the outstanding features of the year are slow progress in construction with consequent falsification of the estimates of expenditure, and improvement in the administration of works in operation. The principal causes of the poor progress in construction are delay in arriving at decisions regarding the extent and distribution of irrigation and lack of labour.

The area of rice irrigated was the largest yet recorded, but owing to favourable soil weather rains less water took water than in the preceding year.

In conclusion the report indicates that irrigation is in an early stage of development in this province and time must be allowed to removal of defects disclosed by experience.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

EX-BAILIFF IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 3.

A case of misappropriation by a public servant came up for disposal to-day before Mr. P. Fleming, City and Cantonment Magistrate, Poona; when Mr. G. V. Gupta, Assistant Public Prosecutor appeared on behalf of the District Judge, Poona, to prosecute an ex-bailiff of the Court of Small Causes, Poona named O'Grady.

From the evidence tendered for the prosecution, it would appear that the Principal of the Army Veterinary School at Vancouver and a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover from a Mr. A. Tempelman, a trainer of race horses, the sum of Rs. 102/6 and costs due to the School for the care and treatment of certain horses in his (Tempelman's) charge. While the case was pending Mrs. Tempelman in the absence of her husband paid a Mr. Jenkins, a railway employee, Rs. 1,100 to be paid into Court for the purposes of the suit. This sum Jenkins knowing Grady to be the bailiff, paid to him to be handed into Court. Grady failed to pay the amount into Court and his services as bailiff were dispensed with in November 1924. When the matter was brought to the notice of the District Judge he allowed the accused time to repay the amount. On the 12th December, the accused paid a sum of Rs. 400 towards the amount of Rs. 1,100 and a month later the District Judge ordered that he be prosecuted.

Major Hurlis one of the witnesses stated that the accused had admitted in the Small Causes Court, during the hearing of the civil suit that a sum of Rs. 1,100 had been paid him for purposes of the suit.

The Magistrate after hearing the evidence of several witnesses framed a charge under section 409 I.P.C. against the accused to which Grady pleaded not guilty.

The case is proceeding.

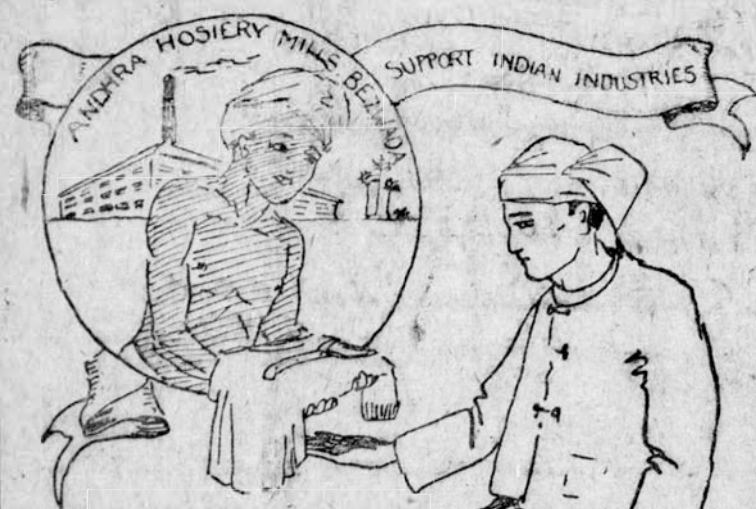
DENTAL NOTICE.

COMPLETE SET OF TEETH (ten years guarantee) Rs. 60 only. Single tooth Rs. 3.

DR. BOWMAN, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annex.

22772

"HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!"



SMART, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE

BANIAN

BETTER THAN THE IMPORTED ARTICLE
— AND MUCH CHEAPER.



— AND IN THREE QUALITIES

price lists from

ANDHRA HOSEY MILLS,
BEZWADA S. INDIA

"ROBSON"

SEMI-DIESEL HIGH COMPRESSION

CRUDE OIL ENGINES
AND
COLD STARTING ENGINES

IN STOCK

FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SOLE AGENTS

VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON

Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

CONTESSA-NETTEL The SUPER-SPEED DECKRULLO

As a camera for arresting motion the Super-Speed-Deckrullo is without a peer. Fitted with a self-capping shutter, it gives accurate speeds from 1/10th to 1/2000 of a second. It is used daily by the largest newspaper photographers in the world. Our best advertisement is the daily illustrated press; if there is a speed picture of outstanding merit it is a hundred to one it is a Deckrullo picture.

The camera that can be used for any and every purpose.

The Deckrullo Press Camera

3 1/2 x 2 1/2 " Rs. 365-0-0

3 1/2 x 4 1/2 " Rs. 397-0-0

10 x 15 Cm. } Rs. 463-0-0

on P. C. Size.

Tropical Models, with F/4.5 Zeiss Tessar

Lens.

3 1/2 x 2 1/2 " Rs. 410-0-0

3 1/2 x 4 1/2 " Rs. 478-0-0

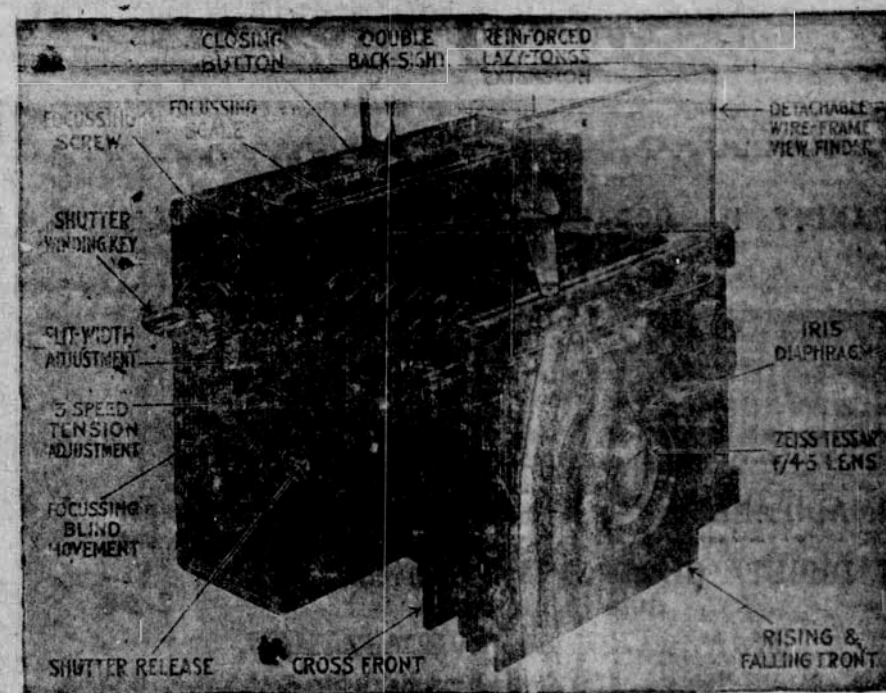
10 x 15 Cm. } Rs. 550-0-0

on P. C. Size.

BOMBAY-BERLIN TRADING CO.

Churchgate Street, Dady House.

BOMBAY.



SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i.e., Rs. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

No. 1: Bladder, Uterus, No. 2: For Rheum & Sciatic Nerves, No. 3: For Chronic Weakness, SOLELY PREPARED BY THE FRENCH, PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. 6d. (including Postage). C. H. THOMPSON & SONS, LTD., 10, LITTLE STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH BOTTLE. STAMP AFFIXED TO EACH BOTTLE.

J DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS

and
GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 10

CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

BRANCHES.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY WASHING CO.,
RAMAN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1. THAKORDWAR, 11. JUMA MURJID,
SHAIK MEMON STREET.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS,
ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN &
AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children

FRENCH REGINA HAIR OIL

Is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their hair careful attention and treatment. When the Hair begins to get thin or fall.

(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.Renew Your **STRENGTH** and **VIGOUR**—to both **BODY** and **MIND** by taking**Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS**

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY. PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION. ANAEMIA. LOSS of MEMORY. BRAIN FOG. LOW SPIRITS. CONFUSION of IDEAS. LOSS of VIGOUR. NEURALGIA. HEADACHE. MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS. PALPITATION. NEURASTHENIA. PREMATURE DECAY. SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR**MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.**Sold by all wellknown Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." **M.T. MADON & CO.,** Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2633**BEAUTY HINTS**

Wash the Skin with good Skincare and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the

PEROXIDE REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of

NON-GREASY TYPE

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness, Roughness of the Skin, Pimples, freckles, etc.

Can be had only from

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop) M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.**SOUTHERN INDIAN RECORDS.**

In order to meet the demand for Tamil, Telegu and Canarese records we have arranged to keep a stock in Bombay. Ask for these records at your dealers or send for Lists.

The Gramophone Co., Ltd.

28, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR **SERRAVALLO'S TONIC** BARK & IRON WINE



It will be found INVALUABLE by the over-wrought business man and the busy house-wife, while its remarkable palatability renders it a general FAVOURITE with Children.

Over 10,000 Medical Testimonials

J. Serravallo Trieste (Italy)

Sold by Chemists & Stores

AGENT'S: PATELL LTD. - BOMBAY 3.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY**DEMAND**

ONLY

**MORINAGA****"MILK Caramel"****A SPECIALITY**

RUN TO

STOCKISTS:—

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLY & Co.,

115, BHAIJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

Why pay more for an OFFICE TYPEWRITER when you can get



SENTA

At Rs. 170/- NET WITH OAK CASE

Sole Agents

S. NAVALKAR & SONS, BOMBAY 2

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.**LIFE. FIRE.****BRANCH OFFICE:**

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHIEF AGENTS FOR FIRE.

INDO UNIVERSAL COMPANY,

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.

Ananga Probha Yakuti

ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastri preparation of Musk, Gold and Makaradhwajaras infuses vigour and vitality into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on request.

Rajvaldy Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE QUALITY OF PROMINENCE**Gold medal Harmonium**

The only perfect instrument with all latest improvements.

Ask for catalogue to

NATIONAL HARMONIUM Co.,

Dept. (B.)

8 A, LALBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "MUSICIANS"

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can cook more Rice & Ididals. Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.

G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
No. B C-1, Thabekvadi (BELGAUM.)

AGENTS WANTED.

DON'T BE PUZZLED. INSIST ON HAVING ONLY. S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL

15-3, Lakshmi Estt's Lane.

O. B. Bazar, CALCUTTA.

OPTIMUS

THERE ARE OVER 6,000,000

"OPTIMUS"

Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.

SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

AGENTS:—

CLUBWALLA & Co.

44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra.



D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

Art is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

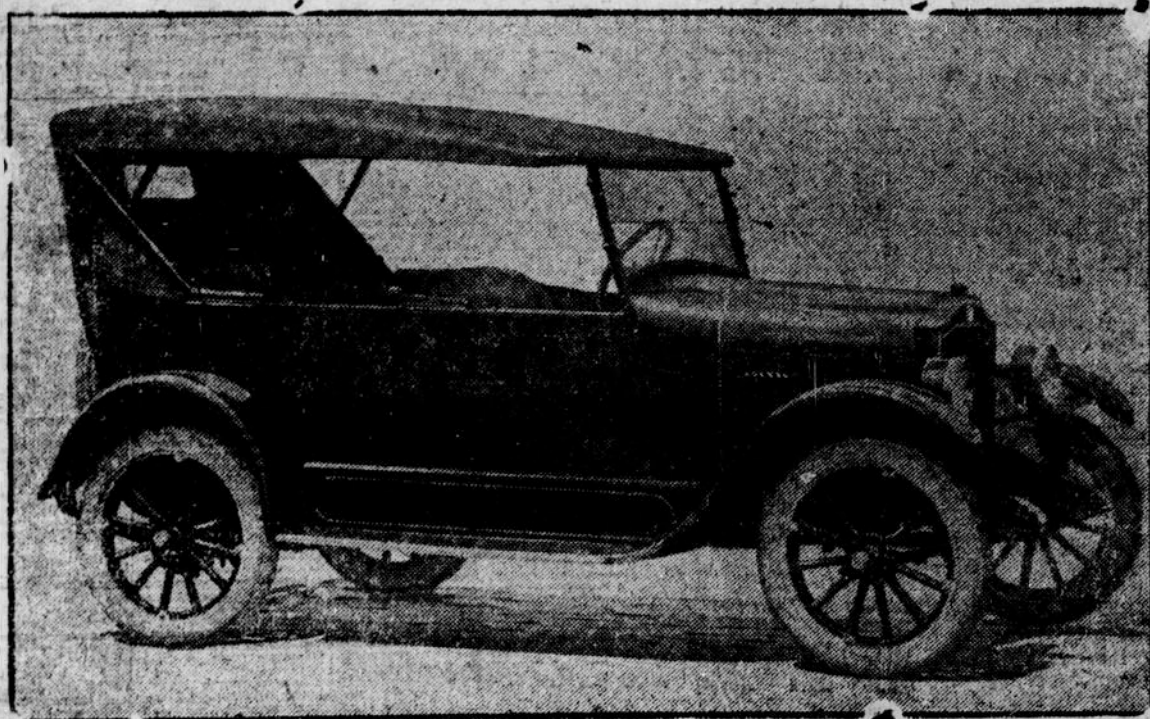
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price Annas 15

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

RUGBY

THE BEST VALUE



Price **Rs. 2,750**

With Self-Starter

Petrol Consumption 28 to 30 Miles per Gallon

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO"

Phone No. 21717.

When Trifles
Worry You
You are run down and need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

Indicated in GENERAL LASSITUDE;
TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPESIA;
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES;
ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES;
IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weak-
ness, Loss of flesh, female disorders,
etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext.
Must Liment for Local Weakness
Rs. 2-3. Both together Rs. 7. Gus-
tated Harmless. V. P. charges extra.
Lieut. G. Thoy, General Hospital,
Landikatal—Patient derived great
benefit by the use of Nervinus and
Liment. Dr. N. Massey, Ahme-
dabad—good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H.
Carter, Bombay—quite a marvel. S. A. Rao,
Esq. B. A. Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done
me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon
—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable
from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and
Mihajam or direct from Agents: Thomson and
Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay and
Chemists and Druggists everywhere.
Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR.

LATEST INVENTION.

230 Volt—5 C.P. M.F. LAMP.
REDUCES your ELECTRIC BILL.

BUY

CONDOR LAMP

Gives Good Light, Durable,
consumes less current.

**America-India Export
& Import Co.,**

LOHAR CHAWL.

*Just
Out*



The Latest Dance Records

10-inch Double-sided Records, Rs. 3-8 each

PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA

B 1906 {Pale Moon - - - - - Fox Trot
Paradise Alley - - - - - Fox Trot

ART HICKMAN'S ORCHESTRA

B 1907 {Pussy - - - - - Fox Trot
G'wan with it - - - - - Fox Trot

THE ROMAINE ORCHESTRA

B 1895 {Alibi Baby - - - - - Fox Trot
Wait a bit, Susie - - - - - Fox Trot

B 1896 {Leave a lot of time for love - - - - - Fox Trot
The Girl in the Crinoline Gown - - - - - Fox Trot

B 1897 {Iceland - - - - - Fox Trot
Naughty Baby - - - - - Fox Trot

B 1909 {Specially for you - - - - - Fox Trot
That forgotten melody - - - - - Fox Trot

B 1898 {Raggedy Ann - - - - - Fox Trot
Hugo - - - - - Fox Trot

B 1908 {Love is just a gamble - - - - - Fox Trot
JACK HYLTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Je Cherche eprez Titine - - - - - Fox Trot

JACK HYLTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA

B 1899 {I'm gonna bring a watermelon - - - - - Fox Trot
When the music dies away - - - - - Fox Trot

B 1905 {The Road Hog - - - - - Fox Trot
I'm wonderful - - - - - Fox Trot

The above records are from the March
List, a copy of which can be obtained
from any authorized dealer, or direct from

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.

Post Box 48
CALCUTTA

No. 361

28, Rampart Row
BOMBAY



A PROFITABLE BARGAIN IN GOLD WRIST WATCHES.



ALL BETTER QUALITY
MOVEMENT.

GUARANTEED FOR
THREE YEARS.



14 ct. Round Richly Enamelled
14 ct. Square, Octagon, Hexagon, Ova or
Tonneau shape

Rs. 17/- each.
Rs. 20/-



18 ct. round

with 48 ct.
Exp. Gemset

from Rs. 33/- to 40/-

MOHANDAS KAMALSY

NEXT TO MUMBADEVI P. O.—

P. O. BOX No. 2133, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAM: Clocktower (Established 1883)

TELEPHONE: 2562 &

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIABETES

The havoc that DIABETES has wrought up to this day is simply staggering. Kavi Vinod Vaid Bhushan Pandit Thakur Dutt Sharma Vaidya of AMRITDHARA fame has, therefore, earned the gratitude not only of the Indian nation, but of the suffering humanity at large by having discovered an infallible remedy for Diabetes.

ASUGARY

(Nature's antidote for Diabetes)

has been offered to the public after years of laborious research, patient trial and study of the medical science. It not only positively cures Diabetes, excessive urinary discharge and kindred diseases, but it is a Tonic of a high order which replaces the worn-out tissues, sharpens appetite, enables food to be properly assimilated and to yield a plentiful supply of rich healthy blood, and rejuvenates the body in a remarkably short time.

ASUGARY POSITIVELY AND EFFECTIVELY CURES DIABETES

OUR GUARANTEE

Seven days' trial will show a decided decrease in the quantity of sugar passed in the urine, and improvement in vital strength and general tone of the body. Sample of 8 pills for Rs. 1 only.

PRICE Rs. 4 for 32 pills

The price has been deliberately fixed as low as possible in order to popularise this epoch-making discovery and to enable all sufferers, rich or poor, to benefit by it.

Postal & Telegraphic Address:—'AMRITDHARA' 13, Lahore.

Bombay Agent:—

GULAM HUSSAIN

V. DEVJI,

Hirji Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, - BOMBAY 4.

The Manager,

AMRITDHARA

PHARMACY,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.



"OMEGA"

The watch of match-
less merit is appre-
ciated in both
HEMISPHERES.

See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & Co.,

Discount

15 %

Opp: Whiteaway's, 389 Hornby Road, Bombay

Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.



QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengthens the appetite, supplies Physical strength. Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.
DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula. It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda).

This preparation is largely prescribed for children; it is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.

Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopoeia. Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.